

PEKING REVIEW

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January 13, 1961

Lasting Sino-Burmese Friendship

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Hands Off Cuba!

China's 650 millions condemn U.S. provocations and pledge wholehearted support for Cuba (p. 12).

Halt U.S. Aggression Against Laos

Chinese government leaders warn U.S. imperialists not to play with fire in Laos (p. 14).

Tibet on the March

Panchen Erdeni reviews Tibet's 1960 successes (p. 15).

Literature, Sports and Other Features

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

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MAO TSE-TUNG ON EDUCATIONAL WORK

This book contains a selection of important writings by Comrade Mao Tse-tung on educational work which appeared between 1927 and September 1958. The material is arranged in two parts. Part I mainly deals with educational policies, the methods of developing education and the Party's leadership in educational work. Part II principally dwells on questions of study, methods of study and the intellectuals. Certain basic aspects of educational work, such as the principles that education must serve proletarian politics, must be combined with productive labour, must be led by the Communist Party, and that educational work must be carried out through the mass line, and so on, are thoroughly and penetratingly discussed. The book is of fundamental significance as a guide for the development and orientation of the work of education.

Mao Tse-tung's ideas on education are a creative application and development of the Marxist-Leninist principles of education combined with the practice of the Chinese revolution. In this work, he develops Marxist-Leninist ideas on education and raises them to a new stage.

MAO TSE-TUNG ON ART AND LITERATURE

This is a collection of theoretical essays on art and literature written by Comrade Mao Tse-tung over the years. They contain profound expositions on many fundamental questions in art and literature such as: the line that literature and art must serve the workers, peasants and soldiers; the standpoint and attitude of literary and art workers; popularization and elevation (i.e., raising the standard or level of literary and artistic appreciation, criticism and creation); the criteria for literary criticism; the question of how to accept critically the best of the Chinese and foreign cultural heritage and how to create a vivid, fresh and vigorous Marxist-Leninist style. These essays are of fundamental importance as guides to the art and literary movement and its line of development. They develop Marxist thinking in these fields, fully systematize it and endow it with a highly scientific character and fighting spirit.

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北京周報

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

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NEWS AND VIEWS

January 13, 1961 Vol. IV No. 2

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ROUND THE WEEK

Masters in Their Own House

The full list of the 745 people's deputies elected to the Fourth Peking Municipal People's Congress has just been announced. It confirms once again the prime political fact of our land: the working people are the masters.

Advanced industrial workers, peasants and government cadres take a prominent place. Scientists, artists, nurses, street cleaners, cooks and other workers of the catering trade are some of the professions represented.

From workers' ranks come young Ni Chih-fu, known nationally for his new high-speed, high-efficiency drill now being popularized throughout the country, and worker-engineer Liu Kuang-chin of the Shihchingshan Power Plant. Both attended the national labour heroes' congress in 1959.

Reflecting their growing status in the new society, women deputies show a 3 per cent increase compared with the last Municipal People's Congress. They now number 202. Pan Yueh-ngo, director of one of the city's numerous nurseries, and Chao Ching-fang, head of a community dining-room—a public service now equally widespread as the nursery—are among those elected for the first time.

Municipal people's deputies are elected by the district people's congresses which in Peking constitute the basic level of state power. Election of the latter by direct secret ballot took place in December.

Commune Cadres Cum Laude

Last week Peking Agricultural University turned out a group of graduates unique in its history. They were the more than 100 Communist Party secretaries and chairmen of rural people's communes who had just completed a special course in commune management.

All aspects of the theory and practice of the rural people's commune were studied. While lectures were held and reference material studied, special stress was laid on summarizing

the trainees' own experience in practical work. The curriculum ranged from agriculture—foundation of the national economy, commune management, mechanization, water conservancy, farming technique, livestock raising to book-keeping and the operation of community dining-rooms.

The trainees hailed from all parts of the country, from mountain areas and plains. Coming as they did from regions both agricultural and pastoral, they represented a rich variety of experience. The Party secretary of the Xinglong People's Commune in Paichuan County, Heilungkiang Province—one of the most mechanized in the country—introduced its achievements in farm mechanization. The chairman of a people's commune in Changchih County, Shansi Province, known for its excellence in accounting, contributed to the discussion on commune finances. From all this the trainees' understanding of Party policy was immeasurably enriched.

While in Peking, the then "undergraduates" maintained close contact with their people's communes. What they learnt, they immediately passed on to their colleagues at home. Mid-term, they returned to home base to catch up on the latest developments in commune management. This added to the fund of practical experience to be examined and evaluated, deepened the collective discussion and helped in the mastery of the general laws of commune management.

Most of the graduates have more than ten years of farm and pastoral work under their belts. With their newly acquired theoretical grounding, they return fully equipped for fresh endeavours on the agricultural front.

Communist Co-operation Pacts

Anshan steel workers, continuing the mass campaign for increased production and economy, have evolved a new form of emulation eminently suited to large integrated enterprises.

Called communist co-operation pacts, they are based on the idea that to increase production those in

emulation should both compete with and help each other. Thus, contesting workers' teams or even whole workshops, mines and mills set themselves targets not only for increasing output, improving quality and reducing costs, but also jointly work out technical and administrative measures and regulations to ensure streamlined co-operation. These are set down in the co-operation pacts which become instrumental in welding closer ties between workers operating different furnaces, on different shifts or in different branches of the enterprise.

Anshan's No. 1 Steel Mill was first to initiate this new form of emulation. The first month after being introduced, steel output shot up 10 per cent. It soon spread to other mines and mills. Where progress lagged in one or another workshop or section, workers swiftly moved in and devised technical solutions to bottlenecks which endangered the steady flow of work. Special care was taken to leave things fully and well prepared for workmates on the incoming shifts.

For a modern industrial giant like the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, continuity of the various processes has always been a salient feature. Anshan's No. 1 Steel Mill has inseparable links with its iron mines, blast furnaces, coking plants and rolling mills. Within it are myriads of processes and numerous workers' teams and workshops. A weakness in one link can affect the whole mill. By bringing into full play the workers' communist spirit and concern for the collective, the co-operation pacts ensure both mass initiative and strict regulation of work coupled with unified interlocking control.

The new practice now popularized in Anshan is a reflection of the rising communist consciousness of China's workers. At the same time, it has itself wrought changes in their thinking. As they say in Anshan, a single team cannot make a quota. Now we sign the pact and many teams look after each other.

The new form of emulation has also introduced changes in management. In the communist co-operation pacts, they make their own regulations and

carry them out. They thereby become both producers and managers.

Taiping Anniversary

January 11 marked the 110th anniversary of the famous Taiping revolution which from 1851-64 shook the corrupt Manchu Dynasty to its foundations and blazed the way for the later anti-imperialist, anti-feudal movements of the Chinese people.

In commemoration, Chinese newspapers, journals and scientific publications have been carrying a host of articles highlighting the significance and lessons of this great peasant movement. They show the root cause of the Taiping revolution to have been the exploitation and oppression by Chinese feudal forces and foreign aggression. The Taiping revolutionaries insisted on diplomatic and trade relations with foreign countries on an equal footing. Although they had not menaced the foreigners in any way, this did not modify by one iota the imperialist policies of the Western countries towards them. Once ready, the imperialists openly discarded their pretence of neutrality and took a direct hand in suppressing the revolution. The Taipings originally tried negotiations with the imperialists, but when this failed to stop the latter's attacks, they did not hesitate to rise in heroic resistance against the foreign aggressors.

Chinese historians and scholars have, in recent years, done a stupendous job of Marxist-Leninist research into this great democratic uprising. Over 60 volumes on various phases of the Taiping revolution have been published since liberation. Besides general accounts, works dealing with the revolutionary war, taxation, logistics, rural officialdom, education and the civil and military services as well as other aspects of the Taiping Kingdom have come off the press. Private notes, correspondence, diaries, annals and promulgations of and about the Taiping revolutionaries have been printed, many for the first time. Catalogues of historic documents unearthed since liberation have also been compiled for the benefit of research workers.

From Waste to Worth

Shenyang and Fushun, two adjoining industrial cities in northeast China, have hit upon a simple and speedy method to support agriculture. They are partners in a joint project to channel Fushun's abundant sewage out-

flow to the surrounding countryside for use as fertilizer. Instead of being routed into the nearby Hun River, Fushun's daily discharge of 400,000 tons of industrial and other waste water—with its rich nitrogen, phosphate and potassium content—will be turned to full account.

It was no sudden brain storm which prompted the municipal authorities of Shenyang and Fushun to take up this ingenious device. They were basing themselves on the successful experience of Lishisai People's Commune in suburban Fushun. For many years the latter had been experimenting with irrigation by waste water. Last year, it extended the area thus irrigated to over 20,000 *mu* and came up with a bumper harvest of rice and vegetables. Results also demonstrated that irrigation by waste water could replace chemical fertilizers and was both time- and labour-saving.

The new project thus pays off all around. Easy to build, the 69-kilometre drain will be completed some time this year. By then, it will provide irrigation and fertilizer for over 1.4 million *mu* of rice paddies. This, it is estimated, is the equivalent in fertilizer of the total output of 40 synthetic ammonia plants (each with an annual capacity of 800 tons). The Hun River will be free from pollution, thereby not only helping to beautify the surroundings and improve sanitation, but also promoting fish-breeding in the area.

Peasant Researchers Galore

In the once-lagging northwestern province of Kansu, peasants are taking to scientific research with verve. The majority of its 500-odd rural people's communes have set up their own scientific research organizations. Study groups with such colourful names as "Hundred Flowers Youth Team," "Five Old Shepherds," or "Ten Lady Researchers" are flowering everywhere in the Kansu countryside.

Kansu's commune members are no longer satisfied to follow the beaten track. To boost production, they are out to penetrate nature's secrets and grasp both the "hows" and "whys" of their work. With the Eight-Point Agricultural Charter as their guide, they sum up their rich experience and embark on all sorts of daring experiments in soil improvement, fertilization, irrigation, improve-



Peasant Researchers — A New Breed



Sketches by Liang Yu-tung

ment of seed strain, plant protection, etc. Such subjects as meteorology and veterinary science are also within their scope.

Since these studies are closely linked with production, they are usually productive of results which can be put to immediate use. Yantan People's Commune on the outskirts of Lanchow specializes in vegetables. Thanks to its research work, it has secured several bumper crops in succession and cultivated such out-sized giants as a 9 *jin* rape plant, a 12 *jin* cauliflower and a 26 *jin* cabbage. From its own experiments and experiences, Shanhe People's Commune in Ninghsien County summarized and popularized to advantage 13 sets of data on the cultivation of winter wheat, seed strains, soil and other topics. All are especially suited to local conditions.

Kansu's peasants and herdsmen are no longer helpless before the onslaught of the province's notoriously irascible weather. Come snow, come windstorm, the people's communes' herds are well protected in their pens. "Forewarned is forearmed" and more than 1,000 weather observation stations in Kansu relay regular reports to the herdsmen and farmers. Largely run by the people's communes themselves, these observation centres combine old-time local and modern methods, supplementing scientific data with the accumulated weather-wisdom of seasoned farmers.

In all these endeavours, Kansu peasants have the support and co-operation of the province's scientists. The Kansu Academy of Agricultural Science has helped the rural people's communes set up scores of special farms where they experiment with

high-yield crops as well as train their own agronomists and technicians. Geologists work with the peasants to utilize the province's abundant glacier and snow resources for irrigation purposes.

A new crop of peasant researchers has sprung up in the course of this mass drive. Fiftyish Chang Shih-ching is a pioneer in the field. Despite his experience and superb skill in farming, he went hungry most of the time under feudal exploitation. Liberation brought him not only land and security, but also the conditions to realize his long-cherished dream to probe the "mysteries" of the land and change its face. Over the years he carried out a prodigious amount of scientific research closely linked with his farming. He has successfully introduced multicropping and intercropping, grown rice on the cold highlands of his native village and cultivated some 50 new varieties of fruit trees. Grafting clover on wheat and wild cotton on domestic are some of his present preoccupations. His ambition: to make wheat and cotton perennials!

"Firsts" in Tibet

Like their brother nationalities in other parts of the country, the Tibetan people entering 1961 can look back on the past year with justifiable pride. 1960 has witnessed many Tibetan "firsts" in all fields of endeavour. Here are a few:

A 7,500-kilowatt hydro-electric power station, the biggest in Tibet. Built on the outskirts of Lhasa, it provides the city with electricity for both lighting and industrial use.

A small iron and steel plant also went into production in 1960, again the first of its kind. A new hydro-electric

station is under construction in the upper reaches of Lantsang River. Whereas even a screw had to be brought in from outside before liberation, Tibet now has the nucleus of a new industry in the service of agriculture and animal husbandry. Thousands of former Tibetan serfs have become skilled workers and make up factory staffs.

Tibetan peasants last year conducted successful experiments in growing annually two crops of *qingke* barley—the staple grain crop of the Tibetan people. Peasants in Kara District, Nangkartse County, gathered 1,092 *jin* of late barley from 14 *mu* of land. In Chamdo County, a mutual aid team in Mani Township reaped 60 *jin* of late barley from over a *mu* of land, after gathering 400 *jin* of early barley from that same plot in the summer. The frost-free period in the Tibetan highlands being rather short, it had always been considered impossible to obtain a double crop. These experiments, therefore, hold out the promise of substantial increases in Tibet's grain output.

Along with measures to improve farming technique, Tibetans are also going in for large-scale land reclamation. As Tibet is sparsely populated, the expansion of cultivated land is a major means to boost agricultural production. More than 300,000 *mu* of virgin land were opened up this winter, constituting one-ninth of the region's total sown area.

For the first time the Tibetan people are electing their own people's deputies. People's governments have been established in all 72 counties in the region as well as in most of the districts and townships. Tibetan cadres, mostly former slaves and serfs, are assuming posts in all fields. More than 300 are now county and district heads.

Films are no longer a novelty to Tibetan peasants and herdsmen. More than 70 mobile film projection teams are making the rounds throughout the vast Tibetan plateau. *Joyous Tibet*, a new documentary recording the sufferings of the Tibetans under serfdom and their transformed life since the democratic reform, is a current attraction. Total film attendance reached 1.08 million in the region in the first three quarters of 1960.

Sino-Burmese Joint Communique

Following is the Joint Communique of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Union of Burma released on January 9. — Ed.

AT the invitation of the Government of the Union of Burma, a Government Delegation of the People's Republic of China led by Premier Chou En-lai arrived in Rangoon on January 2, 1961 on a 7-day visit to join in the celebration of the Independence Day of the Union of Burma on January 4, 1961 and of the exchange of the instruments of ratification of the Chinese-Burmese Boundary Treaty on this auspicious occasion.

The Government Delegation includes Marshal Chen Yi, Vice-Premier of the State Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Madame Chen Yi (Chang Chien); Senior General Lo Jui-ching, Vice-Premier of the State Council and Chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and Madame Lo Jui-ching (Hao Chih-ping); Li Chu-chen, Minister of Light Industry; Keng Piao, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Lei Jen-min, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade; Chang Chih-hsiang, Vice-Chairman of the Commission for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; Tsai Ting-kai, Vice-Chairman of the Commission of Physical Culture and Sports; Jung Yi-jen, Vice-Minister of Textile Industry; Liu Ming-hui, Vice-Governor of the Yunnan Province; and other high-ranking civil and military officials.

Accompanying Premier Chou En-lai on his visit, a Chinese Military Delegation, a Chinese Cultural and Art Delegation, a Delegation of the Yunnan Province of China, a Chinese Buddhist Delegation, a Chinese Film Delegation, a Chinese Journalist Delegation, and a Chinese Sports Delegation also arrived in Rangoon on the eve of the Burmese Independence Day to participate in the celebrations on this doubly auspicious occasion of historic significance to the People's Republic of China and the Union of Burma. The Chinese Delegation on the Chinese-Burmese Joint Boundary Committee headed by Yao Chung-ming, which had earlier arrived in Burma to attend the 5th session of the Joint Boundary Committee, also participated in these celebrations.

During their visit, Premier Chou En-lai and other distinguished guests from the People's Republic of China were received by U Win Maung, President of the Union of Burma, and Madame Win Maung.

On January 4, 1961 the Chinese Delegations attended the Independence Day parade and joined their Burmese friends in the festivities to commemorate the 13th anniversary of the independence of the Union of Burma. On behalf of the Chinese people, they conveyed kinsman-like greetings to the Burmese people, heartily congratulated them on their achievements since the independence of the Union of Burma and wished them further successes in the task of national reconstruction.

On the same day, at an impressive ceremony held in the throne room of the President's House, President U Win Maung conferred a specially created title of Agga Maha Metta Thiri Dara on Premier Chou En-lai; the title of Agga Maha Thray Sithu on Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Marshal Chen Yi; the title of Thado Maha Thray Sithu on Vice-Foreign Ministers Chang Han-fu and Keng Piao; the title of Maha Thray Sithu on Ambassador Lee I-mang, Yao Chung-ming (Chief Chinese Delegate on the Chinese-Burmese Joint Boundary Committee), and Major General Ting Jung-chang (Advisor to the Chinese Delegation on the Chinese-Burmese Joint Boundary Committee); the title of Thray Sithu on Cheng Chih-ping (Chinese Delegate on the Chinese-Burmese Joint Boundary Committee), Tang Teng-min (Advisor to the Chinese Delegation on the Chinese-Burmese Joint Boundary Committee), Shao Tien-jen (Chinese Delegate on the Chinese-Burmese Joint Boundary Committee), Colonel Cheng Hsueh-yu (Chinese Delegate on the Chinese-Burmese Joint Boundary Committee), Chang Kuo-chi (Advisor to the Chinese Delegation on the Chinese-Burmese Joint Boundary Committee), Colonel Chen Yen-pin (Chinese Delegate on the Chinese-Burmese Joint Boundary Committee), Huang Feng-lin (Chinese Delegate on the Chinese-Burmese Joint Boundary Committee), and Colonel Ting Yi (Political Officer of the Yunnan Army); and the title of Sithu on Lee Ping, Lt. Colonel Chao Ting-chun, Lee Lin-wu, and Lt. Colonel Kao Ming-shun.

At the same ceremony, Premier Chou En-lai, acting on behalf of the Government of the People's Republic of China, and Prime Minister U Nu, acting on behalf of the Government of the Union of Burma, exchanged the instruments of ratification of the Chinese-Burmese Boundary Treaty. The Chinese-Burmese Boundary Treaty, which thus came into force, has established a freely negotiated, mutually accepted, and therefore peaceful and friendly boundary between the People's Republic of China and the Union of Burma, a boundary which will stand for all time. This is a great victory for the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the Bandung spirit, and it will contribute to a general international understanding.

Among those present at the ceremony of the exchange of the instruments of ratification of the Chinese-Burmese Boundary Treaty were, on the Chinese side: Marshal Chen Yi, Vice-Premier of the State Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Senior General Lo Jui-ching, Vice-Premier of the State Council and Chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Li Chu-chen, Minister of Light Industry; Keng Piao, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Lei Jen-min, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade; Tsai Ting-kai, Vice-Chairman of the Commission of Physical Culture and Sports; Jung Yi-jen, Vice-Minister of Textile Industry; Tung Hsiao-peng, Director of the Office of the Premier of the State Council; General Chang Ai-ping, Head of the Chinese Military Delegation and

Deputy Chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Chang Chih-hsiang, Head of the Chinese Cultural and Art Delegation and Vice-Chairman of the Commission for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; Yao Chung-ming, Chief Chinese Delegate on the Chinese-Burmese Joint Boundary Committee; Liu Minghui, Head of the Delegation of Yunnan Province of China and Vice-Governor of Yunnan Province; the Venerable Lama Shirob Jaltso, Head of the Chinese Buddhist Delegation and President of the Buddhist Association of China; Chen Po, Head of the Chinese Film Delegation; Kang Mao-chao, Head of the Chinese Journalist Delegation; Colonel Lu Ting, Head of the Chinese Sports Delegation; Lee I-mang, Chinese Ambassador to Burma and other high-ranking civil and military officers; and on the Burmese side: U Win Maung, President of the Union of Burma; General Ne Win, Chief of Staff, Defence Services; U Myint Thein, Chief Justice of the Union; Sao Hkun Kyi, Speaker of the Chamber of Nationalities; Mahn Ba Saing, Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies; Sao Hkun Hkio, Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Shan State; Dr. Saw Hla Tun, Minister for the Karen State; Sama Duwa Sinwa Naung, Minister for the Kachin State; Thakin Tin, Minister for Finance and Revenue and National Planning; Bohmu Aung, Minister for Transport, Post and Telecommunications, Marine, Civil Aviation, Public Works, National Housing and Rehabilitation; Dr. E Maung, Minister for Judicial Affairs and Education; U Raschid, Minister for Industry, Mines and Labour; U Ba Saw, Minister for Social Welfare, Religious Affairs, Union Culture, Health, Immigration and National Registration; Thakin Tin Maung, Minister for Agriculture and Forests, Land Nationalization, Co-operative and Commodity Distribution; U Chan Tun Aung, Chief Justice of the High Court; U Yan Aung, Attorney-General of the Union; Ambassador Kyaw Winn; U Ohn, Advisor to the Prime Minister; Brigadier Aung Gyi, Chief Burmese Delegate on the Chinese-Burmese Joint Boundary Committee; U Shwe Mra, Chief Secretary of the Union, and other high-ranking civil and military officials.

To celebrate this historic event, the Chinese Government's gifts consisting of 2.4 million metres of printed cloth and 600,000 pieces of porcelain plates were distributed to approximately 1,200,000 Burmese citizens living along the Chinese-Burmese boundary, as previously arranged. For this, the Burmese Government is deeply grateful.

Premier Chou En-lai and Prime Minister U Nu took the occasion to review the relations between the People's Republic of China and the Union of Burma. They noted with deep satisfaction that, thanks to the joint efforts of the Chinese Government and the successive Burmese Governments, the traditional friendship between China and Burma has expanded unprecedentedly since the two



Scene in the Burmese President's House at the ceremony to exchange instruments of ratification of the Sino-Burmese Boundary Treaty

countries regained their complete independence and sovereignty a little over a decade ago, finding concrete expression in the Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression between the two countries and in the Chinese-Burmese Boundary Treaty, which has for the first time in history given the two countries a permanent boundary of peace and friendship. They were particularly gratified to note that the relationship between the Chinese and Burmese peoples is increasingly marked by a spirit of friendly consultation, mutual understanding and sympathy, and mutual accommodation; and that this relationship is not limited to a handful of individuals at the top, but permeates all sections of the population of the two countries. They are confident that this profound friendship between the Chinese and Burmese peoples, which serves not only their own interests but also the cause of world peace and friendly relations among nations with different social systems, will endure for ever; and that the passage of time will further develop and consolidate it.

In keeping with this growing relationship of friendship and co-operation between the People's Republic of China and the Union of Burma, Premier Chou En-lai and Prime Minister U Nu reaffirmed the solemn determination of their two countries to promote further expansion of economic and cultural co-operation between them in accordance with the principles of equality and mutual benefit and of non-interference in each other's internal affairs. Towards this end, their two Governments have held talks on economic co-operation and technical assistance, and these talks which were held in a most cordial and friendly atmosphere have resulted in the conclusion of the Agreement Between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Union of Burma on Economic and Technical Co-operation and the Payment Agreement Between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Union of Burma. According to the Agreement on Economic and Technical Co-operation, the Government of the People's Republic of China agrees to grant a long-

term loan of 30 million pounds sterling without interest and without any political conditions and privileges attached. This loan will be in the form of the Chinese Government providing complete set equipment, sending technical experts and helping Burma to train technical personnel.

Premier Chou En-lai and Prime Minister U Nu also had a free and frank exchange of views on the general international situation. They noted with profound satisfaction that the most significant international phenomenon in the last decade is the emergence from their former colonial or semi-colonial status of the great majority of the countries of Asia and Africa, and that this process continues. The two Prime Ministers agreed that these newly independent countries of Asia and Africa should be allowed freely to exercise their right to choose their own political and economic systems and their own ways of life, free from any outside interference whatsoever; and they expressed their deep sympathy and support for the struggle of all the still dependent countries for self-determination and independence. They consider that the preservation or resurgence of colonialism in any form

poses a serious menace not only to all freedom-loving countries but also to international peace and security, and that it should therefore be resolutely opposed.

The two Prime Ministers reiterated their profound belief that the sincere application of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence can definitely promote the cause of international peace and of good-neighbourly relations among nations, regardless of differences in their political and social systems; and they reaffirmed the resolution of their two Governments to continue their efforts to enlarge the area of peace and friendly co-operation through the sincere observance of these principles in their relations with other nations.

Premier Chou En-lai and Prime Minister U Nu expressed their deep concern over the grave situation in Laos which constitutes a threat to international peace and security. They were agreed that the independence, the unity and the territorial integrity of Laos should be scrupulously respected and that the Laotian people should be ensured to settle their own internal problems, free from any outside interference or pressure.

Sino-Burmese Agreement on Economic and Technical Co-operation

Following is the text of the Agreement Between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Union of Burma on Economic and Technical Co-operation signed in Rangoon on January 9, 1961. — Ed.

THE Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Union of Burma, for the purpose of promoting the friendly relations and of developing the economic and technical co-operation between the two countries, and in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression Between the People's Republic of China and the Union of Burma, have concluded the present Agreement, the articles of which are as follows:

Article I

In accordance with the request of the Government of the Union of Burma, the Government of the People's Republic of China is willing to grant the Government of the Union of Burma economic aid in order to help the Government of the Union of Burma to develop its economy. The Government of the People's Republic of China will grant the Government of the Union of Burma within the period from October 1, 1961 to September 30, 1967, a non-interest bearing loan without any conditions and privileges attached. The amount of the loan is 30,000,000 pounds sterling (thirty million pounds sterling only). If the amount cannot be fully utilized within the period mentioned above the period of utilization of the loan may be extended by mutual consultation.

This loan shall be utilized in instalments during the period of validity of the present Agreement by the Gov-

ernment of the Union of Burma in accordance with the items of economic construction to be agreed upon by both sides. The above loan shall be repaid within a period of ten years from 1971 to 1980 by the Government of the Union of Burma in instalments either with export goods of the Union of Burma or with currency of a third country agreed upon by China. The repayment of the loan shall be completed in ten years with one-tenth of the above loan each year.

Article II

According to the capacity of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the requirement of the Government of the Union of Burma, the Government of the People's Republic of China will supply the Government of the Union of Burma techniques and materials within the amount of the above loan and within the following scope:

1. The supply of technical assistance by dispatching of experts and technicians;
2. The supply of complete set equipment, machinery and materials and techniques;
3. Assistance in the training of technicians of the Union of Burma;
4. The supply of other materials to generate Burmese currency required for construction of agreed projects.

Article III

The travelling expenses to and from China of the Chinese experts and technicians to be dispatched in accordance with article II of this Agreement and their

salaries during the period of service in the Union of Burma shall be borne by the Government of the People's Republic of China; the living expenses of the Chinese experts and technicians during the period of service in the Union of Burma shall be paid out of the loan, on the condition that their standard of living shall not exceed that of personnel of the same rank in the Union of Burma. The living expenses of the trainees to be sent to China by the Government of the Union of Burma shall be paid from the amount of the loan.

Article IV

The People's Bank of China and the Union Bank of Burma shall discuss and make necessary arrangements with regard to banking and accounting of the utilization and repayment of the loan.

Article V

In accordance with Article II, the Governments of both countries shall appoint their representatives to discuss and fix the specific items and techniques to be supplied by the Government of the People's Republic of China to the Government of the Union of Burma and

the methods of their implementation and to sign protocols thereafter.

Article VI

The executing agencies for this Agreement shall be the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the People's Republic of China and the Ministry of National Planning of the Government of the Union of Burma.

Article VII

This Agreement shall come into force on October 1, 1961, and shall remain in force until December 31, 1980.

Done in two copies in Rangoon on the ninth day of January 1961, in the Chinese, Burmese and English languages, the texts of all three languages being equally authentic.

(Signed)

CHOU EN-LAI

Plenipotentiary of the
Government of the
People's Republic of China

(Signed)

U NU

Plenipotentiary of the
Government of the
Union of Burma

Sino-Burmese Payment Agreement

Following is the text of the Payment Agreement Between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Union of Burma signed in Rangoon on January 9, 1961.—Ed.

THE Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Union of Burma being desirous of developing economic and trade relations between the two countries and of strengthening friendly relations between the Governments and the peoples of the two countries have, in accordance with the principle of equality and mutual benefit, entered into a payment agreement as follows:

Article I

The two Contracting Parties agree that for effecting commercial and non-commercial payments between the two countries, the People's Bank of China and the Union Bank of Burma shall open on their respective books in the name of the state bank of the other party a non-interest bearing account in pound sterling and charging no expenses whatsoever. The gold content of each pound sterling is based on 2.48828 (two point four eight eight two eight) grams of gold. Should the gold content of pound sterling vary two per cent or more, any balance in the above-mentioned accounts shall be adjusted accordingly.

Article II

The two Contracting Parties agree that the following payments shall be effected through the above-mentioned accounts: payments for commodities exchanged between the two countries and relevant expenses; payments for the maintenance of the respective diplomatic,

economic, trade and cultural representative organs in the other country; payment for expenses of experts, trainees and all kinds of missions and delegations for study, travel and visiting sent from one country to the other; other payments agreed upon by the state banks of the two countries.

Article III

The two banks shall settle the accounts at the end of each fiscal year of the Agreement. Should the balance outstanding by one party against the other exceed half million pound sterling, the outstanding amount shall be settled by the debtor party within six months by deliveries of goods or by payment in the currency of a third country on which the two Contracting Parties may agree.

Article IV

The state banks of two countries mentioned above shall agree on technical details regarding the implementation of payment mentioned in this Agreement by mutual consultation.

Article V

This Agreement shall come into force from the date of signature and shall be valid for five years.

Done in Rangoon on the ninth day of January, 1961 in two copies each in Chinese, Burmese and English, all the three texts being equally authentic.

(Signed)

LEI JEN-MIN

For the Government of the
People's Republic of China

(Signed)

U THWIN

For the Government of the
Union of Burma

Lasting Friendship Between the Chinese And Burmese Peoples

Following is a translation of an editorial published in "Renmin Ribao" on January 10 under the title "The Peoples of China and Burma Will Maintain Their Friendship Down the Centuries." — Ed.

THE Government Delegation of the People's Republic of China headed by Premier Chou En-lai paid a friendly seven-day visit to Burma. During that visit, the Delegation, bearers of the best wishes of the 650 million Chinese people, joined in the grand celebrations for the 13th anniversary of the independence of the Union of Burma. On that glorious festival of the Burmese people, the two Governments exchanged the instruments of ratification of the Sino-Burmese Boundary Treaty—a treaty of major historic significance. The two Governments also concluded an agreement on economic and technical co-operation and a payment agreement. During the visit, Premier Chou En-lai and Burmese Prime Minister U Nu conducted cordial and friendly talks, reached a unanimity of views on the further strengthening of friendly relations between China and Burma and on questions of common interest to both parties, and issued a joint communique on the talks. These outstanding activities of the leaders of the Chinese and Burmese Governments have made brighter and more magnificent the edifice of Sino-Burmese friendship—an edifice solidly built as a result of the establishment of the Sino-Burmese boundary of peace and friendship—and have made great contributions to the cause of peace in Asia and the world.

On the occasion of China's National Day, last year, Burmese Prime Minister U Nu, General Ne Win and more than 300 distinguished guests from Burma paid a friendly visit to China and were warmly welcomed by our Government and people. This time, the Chinese Friendship Delegation led by Premier Chou En-lai and composed of over 400 people of various walks of life paid a friendly return visit to Burma; they were welcomed in turn by the Government and people of Burma with unparalleled enthusiasm. Whether in Rangoon, Moulmein or Mandalay, tens of thousands of people thronged the streets and the whole city turned out to greet the Chinese envoys of peace and friendship. These vivid facts will be handed down by the Chinese and Burmese peoples as a happy memory from generation to generation and will for ever be impressed on their hearts.

As pointed out in the Joint Communique of the Premiers of the two countries, this important development in the friendly and co-operative relations between China and Burma is a great victory for the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the Bandung spirit, and it will contribute to a general international understanding. The settlement of the Sino-Burmese boundary question pro-

vides fresh evidence of the great vitality of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence; it proves that there is no problem between countries that cannot be solved by means of friendly consultation so long as this is conducted on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and in a spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation. Premier Chou En-lai pointed out at a welcome rally held by the citizens of Rangoon: "The road was sometimes smooth and sometimes rough, and the weather sometimes fine and sometimes overcast, yet we have always advanced unswervingly in the direction pointed out by the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, overcoming our differences and doing away with obstacles. Now, hand in hand, we have finally scaled a summit of friendly co-operation, made a valuable contribution to the fundamental interests of our two peoples and of world peace, and set a successful example for friendship and solidarity among Asian countries." Prime Minister U Nu also pointed out that the Sino-Burmese Boundary Treaty, concluded on the basis of the Five Principles, is "a worthy example directed towards the peace and prosperity of the world" and that "if the nations of the world could follow this worthy example, I believe that peace and prosperity would naturally follow." Therefore, the furtherance of the friendly and co-operative relations between China and Burma is hailed by all peace-loving countries and peoples in Asia and the world. It is resented only by a handful of imperialists and their followers who curse peace day and night, seek by every possible means to disrupt friendship and unity between the peoples and refuse to abandon their policies of aggression and war. But let the imperialists and their followers stamp their feet and beat their breasts; the peoples of China and Burma have maintained and will continue to maintain their friendship down the centuries and the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence will continue to shine in Asia and throughout the world.

THE conclusion of the Agreement on Economic and Technical Co-operation between the Chinese and Burmese Governments is likewise a new crystallization of the growth of friendly and co-operative relations between China and Burma on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. The Agreement provides that China will grant Burma a long-term loan of 30 million pounds sterling without interest and without any political conditions and privileges attached. It also provides that according to China's capabilities and Burma's requirements, China will supply Burma with complete set equipment, dispatch technical experts and assist Burma in the training of its own experts. It also provides that the standard of living enjoyed by Chinese experts shall not exceed that of personnel of the same rank in Burma. One can see clearly from this that the relations of sincere, friendly

economic co-operation between China and Burma are entirely different from the unequal economic relations characterized by imperialism's economic plunder overseas and its enslavement of other countries. It can be said with certainty that with the further growth of friendly and co-operative relations between China and Burma, economic co-operation and cultural exchange between them on the basis of equality and mutual benefit will also grow with each passing day.

AN extremely deep foundation exists for the continuous growth of friendly and co-operative relations between China and Burma. This is not only because we are close and friendly neighbours and the peoples of our two countries have a long-standing traditional friendship; what is more important is the fact that today, the peoples of our two countries have a common desire for a peaceful international environment in which to build our own beautiful motherlands. The common struggle for peace in Asia and the world has closely united together the peoples of our two countries. This common desire of the peoples of the two countries is fully reflected in the Joint Communiqué. The two Prime Ministers reiterated in the Joint Communiqué their profound conviction that sincere application of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence can definitely promote the cause of international peace and of good neighbourly relations among nations, regardless of differences in their political and social systems; and they reaffirmed the resolution of their two Governments to continue their efforts to enlarge the area of peace and friendly co-operation through the sincere observance of these principles in their relations with other nations.

Historically, both the Chinese and Burmese peoples were subjected to ruthless domination and oppression by imperialism and colonialism. It is very natural that they sympathize with and support the just struggles of all oppressed nations in Asia, Africa and throughout the world to oppose imperialist aggression and colonialist domination and to win and uphold national independence. The Prime Ministers of the two countries have reaffirmed this solemn stand in the Joint Communiqué and have clearly stated that the preservation or resurgence of colonialism in any form poses a serious menace not only to all freedom-loving countries but also to international peace and security, and that it should therefore be resolutely opposed.

The Joint Communiqué, in particular, expresses deep concern over the situation in Laos, a common neighbour of the two countries. The Communiqué holds that the independence, the unity and the territorial integrity of Laos should be scrupulously respected and that the Laotian people should be ensured to settle their own internal problems, free from any outside interference or pressure. It is very clear that the Laotian question should be settled by the Laotian people themselves and no foreign power should intervene. This is an unshakable principle in settling the Laotian question and is also the consistent stand of the Chinese Government. The fact that the Laotian situation has become as extremely serious as it is today is entirely due to crude intervention and aggression by U.S. imperialism. Recently the U.S. Government has gone further in playing with fire in the Laotian area, gravely



Citizens of Moulmein, Burma, greeting Premier Chou En-lai. On his left is U Ba Ti, President of the city council of Moulmein

aggravating tension in Laos. This situation cannot but arouse the serious concern of all peace-loving countries and peoples in the world, especially the peoples of the Southeast Asian countries. The Indonesian paper *Harian Fadjar* has declared that whoever continues to disrupt peace, like the United States and members of its Southeast Asia Treaty Organization which are taking military action in Laos, must face responsibility as "war criminals." The Cambodian paper *Dispatch of Cambodia* has pointed out that the dangerous policy of the United States in creating hotbeds of war in Laos and Southeast Asia is "a direct threat to all neighbours of Laos, to peace in this area and the world." The Burmese paper *Rangoon Daily* in a recent commentary has demanded that an end be put to U.S. aggression and that peace and security in Southeast Asia be safeguarded. Stop U.S. intervention in Laos!—this is the irresistible, powerful demand of the peoples of the Southeast Asian countries and of all peace-loving peoples of the world.

THE Governments and peoples of China and Burma, through their common efforts, have made valuable contributions to the promotion of the friendship and unity of the Asian countries and to the defence of the cause of peace in Asia and the world. We are deeply convinced that the Chinese and Burmese peoples will in future advance still more closely together in promoting the friendship and unity of the Asian countries and in defending the cause of peace in Asia and the world.

Now the Chinese Government Delegation headed by Premier Chou En-lai has concluded its friendly visit to the land of our *paukphaws* [kinsmen]. All the people of our country put a high value on the tremendous achievements scored by the Chinese Government Delegation on this friendly visit to Burma. The Chinese people boundlessly treasure the friendship between China and Burma. Together with the Burmese people, we will unswervingly safeguard this solidly built, impressive and magnificent edifice of Sino-Burmese friendship and make it ever more majestic year by year and everlasting through the ages!

HANDS OFF CUBA!

IS U.S. imperialism going to launch a so-called "brush-fire" war of aggression in the Caribbean?

On January 3, the U.S. Government announced severance of diplomatic relations with Cuba. It followed this up with a series of precipitate military measures in the Caribbean. The world's people are vigilantly alert to U.S. imperialism's aggressive schemes against Cuba. From every corner of the earth voices firmly demand: "Hands off Cuba!"

China Stands Firm by Cuba

In Peking, Chairman Chu Teh of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress declared: "The Chinese people will for ever remain reliable friends of the Cuban people. Whatever the circumstances, the Cuban people can count on the Chinese people's wholehearted support." He was speaking at a reception given by Cuban Ambassador Oscar Pino Santos on January 6 celebrating the second anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Chairman Liu Shao-chi were present at the reception attended by more than 800 Chinese and foreign guests.

In his speech on this occasion, Chairman Chu Teh noted that, of late, the U.S. Government has been plotting an open military attack on Cuba. It has not only brazenly severed diplomatic relations with Cuba, but also instigated the reactionary ruling cliques in a number of other Latin American countries to oppose Cuba. Such shameless conspiring by U.S. imperialism has aroused infinite indignation among the peoples of various countries in Latin America and throughout the world, Chairman Chu Teh said.

Chairman Chu Teh solemnly declared: "The Chinese people resolutely support the Cuban people in their just struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and in defence of their motherland, and firmly believe that the Cuban people, maintaining unity and persisting in their struggle, with the support and assistance of the socialist countries and the people of the world, can certainly safeguard the fruits of their revolution and defeat all aggressive activities of U.S. imperialism."

Speaking of the significance of the Cuban revolution, Chairman Chu Teh pointed out that "the victory of the Cuban people furnishes convincing proof that in the present epoch when the forces of socialism are very powerful, the forces of imperialism unprecedentedly weakened, and the peoples of various countries rapidly awakening, the people of every oppressed country, big or small, whether situated close to or far from imperialism, can certainly win great victories in revolution so long as they maintain unity and persist in struggle."

Chairman Chu Teh stressed that U.S. imperialism is the common enemy of the Cuban and Chinese peoples, as

well as the most vicious enemy of the people of the entire world. He expressed the firm conviction that in the common struggle against imperialism and in defence of world peace, the unbreakable, militant friendship between the Chinese and Cuban peoples will surely be further consolidated and strengthened.

Voice of a Heroic Nation

Ambassador Oscar Pino Santos' address at the reception was a moving expression of the Cuban people's determination to defend their hard won freedom. The U.S. announcement of its severance of diplomatic relations with Cuba was, he noted, a move obviously designed to pave the way for outright aggression. "Now," the Ambassador declared, "the glorious Insurgent Army and militia who are united around the Revolutionary Government and its leader Dr. Fidel Castro are engaged in preparations and labour. In the event of aggression, they are ready to fight." With deep feeling, the Ambassador said: The Cuban people "are working with the aim of building a new motherland based on the welfare and culture of the broad masses of the people. Therefore, Cuba wants no war. Therefore, Cuba upholds peace. Therefore, Cuba exposes the aggressive schemes of U.S. imperialism."

"I would like to repeat," the Ambassador continued, "Cuba wants no war. But I also say clearly that if Cuba



Eisenhower: "From now on, the responsibility for maintaining relations with Cuba rests with you!"

Cartoon by Fang Cheng

is subjected to attack by imperialism, Cuba will administer a due rebuff to the imperialists. Cuba wants no war. But should the mercenary troops dare invade our territory, they can never expect to return alive. 'Motherland or death' is the slogan of our people. The people themselves know that final victory belongs to the motherland."

Meanwhile, in Cuba, the Chinese Friendship Delegation headed by Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and Chairman of the China Peace Committee, during its visit there brought to the Cuban people the Chinese people's profound feelings of solidarity with them. On January 4, Kuo Mo-jo called on Cuban President Dorticos and conveyed to him greetings from Chairman Mao Tse-tung and other Chinese leaders. He said that the victory of the Cuban revolution is a tremendous contribution to world peace. President Dorticos, on his part, pointed out that the visit of the Chinese Friendship Delegation constitutes a support to the Cuban people's cause. On January 7, Kuo Mo-jo tendered a banquet in Havana to honour Cuba's leaders. President Dorticos and Foreign Minister Raul Roa were among those present.

Expressing Chinese popular sentiment, many people's organizations have sent cables of solidarity to their counterparts in Cuba. The China-Latin America Friendship Association in its message to the Cuba-China Friendship Association and, through it, to Premier Castro pledged that China's 650 millions will always remain among the Cuban people's most reliable friends. The All-China Federation of Trade Unions in its message expressed unshakable belief in Cuba's certain triumph. The National Women's Federation of the People's Republic of China in its cable paid heartfelt tribute to the people and women of Cuba for their undaunted and fearless spirit of heroism in the just struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and in defence of their motherland.

U.S. Adventure Analysed

The Chinese press has, for days on end, been closely following developments in the Caribbean. On January 7, *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator in his column served a stern warning on U.S. imperialism and, at the same time, threw light on the co-relation between the deepening U.S. economic crisis and increasingly reckless U.S. adventures.

The fact that the Eisenhower government which will step down from office in about ten days should have blatantly taken so serious a step, Commentator says, shows that the most aggressive monopoly group in the United States is so impatient to aggravate international tension that it just cannot wait till the Kennedy government assumes office. It is seeking by this means to find a way out of the increasingly grave economic crisis. Recently, in discussing the prospects for 1961, spokesmen for U.S. imperialism have become more and more vociferous in speaking of the "hot war" going on or on the point of breaking out in many places; and they are most fond of talking about so-called "brush-fire wars." This is not fortuitous. The new provocation against Cuba by U.S. imperialism is prompted by the same motive that inspired its recent sabre-rattling moves on the Laotian question. U.S.

imperialism seeks to aggravate international tension, even to the point of launching localized aggressive wars, to set back the Cuban revolution and the patriotic struggle of the Laotian people and to ease the U.S. economic crisis. The continuous rise in the prices of stocks of companies related to munitions industry in the New York stock market in the past few days is an evidence of this.

The U.S. announcement of its severance of diplomatic relations with Cuba is arousing universal condemnation throughout the world, Commentator pointed out. The Cuban people are fully justified in regarding this step of U.S. imperialism as a signal for direct military aggression on Cuba, and in greatly heightening their vigilance. The Cuban people are now being mobilized, with urgency, to defend their revolutionary motherland. The new U.S. provocation has evoked greater indignation among the Latin American peoples who have reiterated their staunch determination to support the Cuban revolution and warned the United States: "Hands off Cuba!" The peoples of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have expressed their firm support for the Cuban people's struggle. The U.S. Government's severance of diplomatic relations with Cuba can never isolate Cuba, but only reveal still more clearly the countenance of U.S. imperialism as a ferocious aggressor. The peoples of the Latin American countries and all over the world stand on the side of the Cuban people. If U.S. imperialism dares to invade Cuba, it will meet not only the head-on hammer blows of the Cuban people but also the stiff opposition of the peoples of the Latin American countries and throughout the world, Commentator said.

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Halt U.S. Aggression Against Laos

WHILE plotting open military aggression against Cuba, U.S. imperialism is stepping up its intrigues for armed intervention in Laos. War provocations against Laos by the United States, aggravation of the Laotian situation and direct threats to peace and security in Indo-China and throughout Southeast Asia, have aroused the grave attention of all peace-loving countries and peoples of the world and are meeting with ever stronger condemnation from fair-minded public opinion in all countries.

Speaking at a reception in Peking on January 6 given by Cuban Ambassador to China Oscar Pino Santos celebrating the second anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution, Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, warned U.S. imperialism that it was time to stop its intervention in Laos. "U.S. imperialist interference in the internal affairs of Laos," said Chairman Chu Teh, "is becoming more and more serious and dangerous. This action of the United States violates the Geneva agreements, breaches peace in Indo-China and threatens China's security." "We deem it necessary to point out," Chairman Chu Teh warned, "that the United States and those countries which follow it have gone far enough on this dangerous road and it is time they reined in their horses at the brink of the precipice, for it would be extremely dangerous to go further." Reiterating China's stand Chairman Chu Teh said, "The Laotian question can only be settled by the Laotian people themselves. All foreign intervention can only end in the complete defeat of the interventionists."

Premier Chou En-lai, addressing a mass rally on January 6 in Rangoon honouring him and the Chinese Friendship Delegation he headed, declared that the Chinese people firmly maintain that the Laotian question must be settled by the Laotian people themselves and that no foreign country should interfere. "We appeal to all peace-loving countries and people," Premier Chou said, "to take urgent measures to halt the aggression against Laos." "Recently," Premier Chou declared, "the grave situation in Laos, a close neighbour of China and Burma, has caused particular concern. We sternly condemn the aggressive acts of armed intervention in the internal affairs of Laos, provoking civil war in Laos and endangering peace in Indo-China and the world." Premier Chou En-lai declared that the Chinese people sympathized with and supported the Laotian people in their just struggle against foreign intervention, for peace and neutrality, national independence and the unity of their motherland. "We firmly believe," said Premier Chou, "that so long as the peace-loving countries and people of the world strengthen their solidarity and persist in their struggle, they will certainly be able to defeat the forces of aggression and war, completely eliminate colonialism, win independence and progress and preserve world peace."

The Chinese people are following events in Laos closely. Commenting on the Laotian situation, *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator on January 8 warned U.S. imperialism not to play with fire there. Noting that U.S. imperialism is intensifying its manoeuvres for armed intervention against Laos, Commentator pointed out that the U.S. Government was obviously trying its utmost to compel its vassals in the SEATO military aggressive bloc to dispatch troops to openly invade Laos, attack the patriotic Laotian armed forces and subvert the lawful Royal Laotian Government headed by Prince Phouma, all for the purpose of saving the unpopular puppet Phoumi-Boun Oum rebel group propped up single-handedly by the United States.

Commentator went on to expose U.S. imperialist schemes to use the SEATO bloc to carry out its aggression against Laos. On December 30, Commentator said, the U.S. puppet Phoumi-Boun Oum rebel group raised a hue and cry and fabricated the shameless lie that "five battalions of Vietminh troops had invaded Laos." The U.S. State Department swiftly followed up on December 31 with a statement slandering China and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam for "interfering" in Laos. On January 1, the State Department issued another statement, requesting the aggressive SEATO military bloc to meet, whereupon the SEATO Council, commencing January 2, held three successive "emergency special meetings" in Bangkok to discuss open armed intervention against Laos. Meanwhile, continued Commentator, the head of the U.S. Government, Eisenhower, called a series of "urgent meetings" at the White House "to deal with the crisis in Laos." The U.S. Defense Department also set up a cry for "stepping up" the "preparedness" of U.S. forces in the Pacific, and dispatched the Seventh Fleet, U.S. marines and forces of the tactical air command to concentrate in "waters in the vicinity of Laos," in readiness to invade that country at any moment.

Simultaneously, Commentator went on, U.S. imperialism launched reckless slanderous attacks on China and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, falsely accusing them of "intervention in Laos." Its aim, said Commentator, is to deceive world public opinion and create a pretext for the open invasion of Laos by troops of the SEATO aggressive bloc and turn Laos into the battleground for a large-scale war. This is a cunning tactic frequently resorted to by U.S. imperialism in launching wars of aggression against foreign countries. But now, Commentator pointed out, even many member nations of the aggressive SEATO military bloc no longer believe such tales.

It is no accident, Commentator continued, that U.S. imperialism has at present carried out such extensive war provocations against Laos. Like its engineering of open

military attacks on Cuba in Latin America, such massive war provocations by the United States against Laos are part and parcel of its overall plan for wars of aggression against foreign countries. Its object is to aggravate world tension and instigate a large-scale shooting war for the purpose of extricating itself from or alleviating the increasingly serious economic crisis at home and thus enable U.S. monopoly capitalists to profiteer from another war. When a serious economic crisis hit the United States in 1950, Commentator recalled, U.S. imperialism unleashed the war of aggression against Korea, thereby temporarily easing its economic crisis and making it possible for U.S. monopoly arms dealers to extract huge profits from the Korean war. Now, Commentator explained, the United States is confronted with a still more serious economic crisis. Since the second half of last year, U.S. ruling circles and the press have manifested alarm over the economic recession and have been advocating stepped-up aggression against the under-developed countries. After the U.S. Government began to carry out open military provocations against Laos and Cuba, stock prices on the New York Exchange in steel, aircraft, missiles and others related to the arms industry have skyrocketed continuously. This, said Commentator, is an indication of why U.S. ruling circles are deliberately creating international tension and trying to instigate a new war.

The present grave situation in Laos, Commentator continued, is created by U.S. imperialism and its vassals in the aggressive SEATO military bloc. Ever since the restoration of peace in Indo-China, the U.S. Government has never for a moment ceased its aggressive activities, sabotaging the Geneva agreements and interfering in Laotian affairs. In the past few months, it has gone further in mustering its vassals, the reactionaries in Thai-

land and south Viet Nam, and sent large groups of military personnel into Laos to support the Phoumi-Boun Oum rebel group and kindle the flames of war in Laos. Now, to achieve its ulterior aims, the U.S. Government is taking a step further along the dangerous road of spreading the flames of war in Laos and launching open military aggression in that country. Increasingly frenzied acts of intervention and aggression by U.S. imperialism against Laos have gravely threatened the independence and security of Laos and the peace and security of countries in Indo-China and Southeast Asia, Commentator declared. All peace-loving countries and peoples in Southeast Asia and other parts of the world should therefore take concerted action and adopt urgent and effective measures to immediately halt the outrageous acts of aggression and intervention against Laos by the United States and its vassals in the aggressive SEATO military bloc.

China is a close neighbour of Laos and has the international obligation to preserve peace in Indo-China, said Commentator. The stand of the Chinese Government and people on the Laotian situation has always been very firm and clear. The Chinese people always sympathize with and support the Laotian people's just struggle against foreign intervention, for peace and neutrality and for national independence and the unity of their motherland. We firmly hold that the Laotian question should be settled by the Laotian people themselves and that no foreign country should intervene. The war provocations against Laos by U.S. imperialism likewise menace the peace and security of China. We deem it necessary, Commentator concluded, to issue a fresh warning to the U.S. Government that it immediately rein in its horses at the brink of the precipice and that if it continues to play with fire in Laos, the consequences could be extremely serious.

TIBET IN 1960

by PANCHEN ERDENI

Following is the text of the "Report on Work in Tibet in the Past Year" made by Panchen Erdeni, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Acting Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the Tibet Autonomous Region, at the 33rd session (enlarged) of the Standing Committee of the Second National People's Congress on December 14, 1960.—Ed.

1960 is the third year of the continued leap forward in our country's socialist construction. In the past year, under the brilliant and correct leadership of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the peoples of the various brother nationalities throughout the country, raising high the three red banners of the general line for building socialism, the big leap forward and the people's commune, rousing themselves to vigorous action to make our country strong, relying on their own efforts and displaying ever

greater revolutionary drive, have gone in for technical revolution and technical innovations in a big way on various fronts of socialist construction, thus enabling our country's socialist construction to achieve a continued, high-speed growth and enter a new stage of development. In the past year, a continued leap forward was achieved in the various fields of work in the Tibet Region, as in other parts of the country, on the basis of the great successes achieved in various fields of work in 1959.

Last April, the Preparatory Committee for the Tibet Autonomous Region held its fourth session (enlarged); it examined and summed up the work done in 1959 in quelling the rebellion, in the democratic reform and in other fields of work, and discussed and mapped out the tasks for 1960. Based on the directives of the central authorities and actual conditions in Tibet, the tasks laid down for the Tibet Region in 1960 were to do conscientiously and satisfactorily the various kinds of constructive work concerned with building the people's democratic state power,

training cadres from among the Tibetans, developing finance, economy, trade, communications and transport, culture and education and health services, while continuing to mobilize the masses fully, completing the democratic reform, consolidating the people's democratic dictatorship and making big efforts to develop agricultural production. Under the brilliant and correct leadership of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the Working Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in Tibet, the Preparatory Committee for the Tibet Autonomous Region and the Party committees and people's governments at various levels have conscientiously implemented the various principles and policies laid down by the Party; cadres at various levels and people of various social strata, uniting as one, developing a hard-working spirit and displaying soaring revolutionary drive, made energetic efforts to carry out the various kinds of work, successfully accomplished the above-mentioned tasks and achieved new and still greater successes.

I

IN the field of democratic reform, the concrete tasks for 1960 have been to continue to unfold the democratic reform movement in the agricultural areas where it was not carried out in 1959 and complete agrarian reform in a planned way and step by step. In areas where agrarian reform has been carried out, the work of re-checking the democratic reform should be set on foot in co-ordination with big efforts for agricultural production and by adopting the principle of "not interfering with both production and re-checking" so as to further mobilize the masses fully, deal with the remaining problems of the reform, consolidate the fruits of the democratic reform and create the good conditions needed to develop production and construction and gradually carry out socialist transformation in the future. The policy in re-checking the reform is that the re-checking should go hand in hand with the reform, and that reform and construction [the building up of state power, the setting up of people's organizations and ideological construction—*Tr.*] should be carried out at the same time. The contents of re-checking the reform are: 1. checking up whether there have been cases where land distribution has not been done in a reasonable enough way; 2. checking up whether feudal serfdom has been thoroughly overthrown; 3. checking up whether the dominance of the masses has been completely established; 4. checking up whether the movement for mutual aid in production is developing normally; 5. checking up whether the working style of certain cadres is deep-going enough and whether their stand is firm enough; 6. checking up whether in the monasteries the "three antis" and the "three settling accounts" [viz: (a) whether politically they had joined the rebellion; (b) the facts regarding their economic exploitation and (c) whether the big monasteries had oppressed the smaller ones.—*Tr.*] have been thoroughly carried out; and 7. checking up how the policy of redemption has been carried out.

In continuing to carry out the democratic reform and in re-checking the reform, we have continued to implement the various principles and policies laid down by the central authorities in regard to democratic reform in Tibet.

These are: while fully mobilizing the masses, we should do united front work with the upper social strata conscientiously and satisfactorily, protect and help patriotic and progressive personages of the upper social strata in going through the democratic reform, give different treatment to those serf-owners and their agents who joined the rebellion and those who did not; completely abolish the feudal prerogatives of the monasteries and their system of feudal exploitation and oppression, conscientiously implement the Party's policy on freedom of religious belief; protect patriotic and law-abiding Buddhists, legitimate religious activities and the political rights of the masses of lamas and nuns and their right to freedom of religious belief, protect historical sites and cultural relics belonging to the monasteries; and deal resolute blows to counter-revolutionary activities and all sabotaging activities conducted under the cloak of religion. At the same time, we have implemented the class line in the democratic reform in a thoroughgoing way; this means relying on the poor serfs and slaves, uniting with the middle serfs (including the better-off serfs) and all other forces that can be united with, dealing resolute blows to the rebellious and most reactionary serf-owners and their agents so as to eliminate feudal serfdom and complete the democratic reform thoroughly.

IN the past year, considerable successes have been achieved in the democratic reform and the work of re-checking the reform. In the agricultural areas inhabited by a population of 800,000, by the end of November, the work of agrarian reform had been carried out in areas with a population of 760,000, and the land had been distributed; in the greater part of these areas, the work of re-checking the reform had been completed, and land title deeds had been issued. In a small part of these areas, the work of re-checking the reform and issuing of land title deeds can also be completed in this winter. In areas inhabited by a population of 20,000, the work of agrarian reform is being carried out.

The work of re-checking the reform has been going ahead since the third quarter of 1960. Judging from the state of affairs revealed by the re-check, it has been proved that the development of the democratic reform movement in Tibet since 1959 is normal and healthy. As a result of conscientiously carrying out the various policies of the Party and implementing the class line in the democratic reform, in the greatest part of areas in the countryside where the "three antis" (opposition to rebellion, opposition to unpaid *ula*—corvee and opposition to chattel slavery) and the "two reductions" (reduction of rent and interest) and distribution of land have been carried out, the masses have been in the main fully mobilized, feudal serfdom has been destroyed, arrogance of the serf-owning class has been in the main suppressed, the political dominance of the masses of the people has been in the main established and the movement for mutual aid in production has also developed normally. In a small number of areas, the masses have not been sufficiently mobilized, feudal serfdom has not been thoroughly destroyed, arrogance of the serf-owning class has not been thoroughly suppressed and the political dominance of the masses of the people has not been established. A

handful of the most reactionary serf-owners and their agents who are not reconciled to the elimination of feudal serfdom, resort to various treacherous and vicious means to buy over, inveigle, threaten, harm and murder cadres and active elements among the masses, spread rumours among the masses, sow discord among the various nationalities and carry on various kinds of sabotaging activities. The sabotaging activities of counter-revolutionary elements are also rather wild. The people hate them deeply.

IN the course of re-checking the reform, the broad masses of the labouring people have further enhanced their class consciousness; firm in determination and strong in morale, they have thoroughly exposed the plots and intrigues and criminal activities of all the reactionaries in attempting to sabotage the democratic reform and the people's revolutionary cause; they have waged resolute struggles against them, dealt fresh blows against the remnant reactionary forces in Tibet and inflicted yet another ignominious defeat on them, thereby consolidating the fruits of the democratic reform and giving an impetus to a new upsurge in production in the rural areas. Facts have proved that the work of re-checking the reform is necessary; it fully accords with the desires of the broad masses of the labouring people demanding that the democratic reform be thoroughly carried out.

As a result of democratic reform and the campaign for re-checking the reform, the "three antis" campaign against rebellion, feudal prerogatives and the system of feudal exploitation and oppression has been carried out in the overwhelming majority of monasteries throughout the region and among the broad masses of lamas and nuns. The evidence of the heavy feudal exploitation and oppression uncovered in the monasteries has been a profound education for the broad masses of lamas and nuns and helped to raise the level of their political consciousness. The system of democratic management has been put into effect in the monasteries, the political rights of the broad masses of lamas and nuns and their right to freedom of religious belief have been safeguarded, the broad masses of the people have won genuine freedom of religious belief. At the same time, patriotism and the political understanding of patriotic and law-abiding people in religious circles have also been further enhanced; they warmly support the Party's policy on freedom of religious belief and are grateful for the concern and care the Party and the People's Government have shown to them.

Tibet has vast pastoral areas and large numbers of livestock. According to preliminary statistics, there are approximately 10 million head of livestock in the whole region. During the democratic reform in the agricultural areas, the Party's policy towards the pastoral areas is: no distribution of flocks and herds, no differentiation of class and no struggle against the livestock-owners, the launching of the "three antis" campaign and implementation of the policy of benefits to both herdsmen and livestock-owners. On the basis of the development of livestock breeding, the life of the herdsmen should be appropriately and steadily improved. Proper arrangements should be made for the productive work of the masses of herdsmen and their livelihood, livestock should

be protected, animal husbandry should be developed and steps taken to ensure the health and security of both the people and their livestock. In pastoral areas with a population of 300,000, in the past year the "three antis" campaign and the policy of benefits to both herdsmen and livestock-owners have been carried out in areas with over two-thirds of that population. The relation of feudal slavery which existed between the livestock-owners and the herdsmen serfs has been changed into one of hired labourers, and the legitimate interests of the livestock-owners have been cared for and protected. In these areas, the class consciousness of the masses of herdsmen and their enthusiasm in production have soared in an unprecedented way, the enthusiasm of the livestock-owners for animal husbandry has also been raised and the health and security of both the people and their livestock have been in the main ensured.

II

THIS year Tibet gathered in an unprecedentedly rich harvest. Compared with the bumper year of 1959, grain output generally increased by about 15 per cent. In some counties the increase is more than 15 per cent, while in a few places there have been high-yield fields producing crops 50 per cent larger than 1959. As a result of sowing selected seeds from the best ears, applying nearly 10,000 *jin* of ground fertilizer to every *khal* (about one *mu*) of land, constant weeding and irrigating during the period of field management, the 2,216 *khal* under *qingke* barley and wheat in Gyada Township of Minling County in the Lingtze Special Administrative Region produced an average of 392 *jin* of *qingke* barley or wheat per *khal*. This is an increase of nearly 100 per cent compared with 1959. It is no accident that Tibet secured a bumper harvest this year. It is the inevitable result of the heightened class consciousness and enthusiasm for production among the broad masses of peasants who have become masters of the land and the new society after the implementation of democratic reform, the abolition of outmoded relations of production and the establishment of new relations of production which have set free the productive forces in the countryside.

When feudal serfdom held sway in Tibet, all the land and other major means of production were monopolized by the serf-owners. The broad masses of serfs and slaves who made up more than 90 per cent of the population not only did not possess any means of production but were themselves owned outright by the serf-owners. They worked all the year round on the land of the serf-owners like beasts of burden, but they ate the food of pigs and dogs. More than 70 per cent of the fruits of their labour were seized by the serf-owners, so that "no sooner had they threshed the autumn crops than they began to run short of *tsamba*." Unable to eke out even a bare living, they were often forced to borrow money from the serf-owners at high rates of interest. Since the money borrowed could not be repaid, when fathers died their sons inherited their debts which multiplied generation after generation. In addition, the serfs and slaves had to do various kinds of corvée for the serf-owners and pay all kinds of heavy taxes and miscellaneous levies. Such ruthless exploitation and extortion forced the broad



The Slaves of Yesterday — the Masters of Today

Drawing by Pan Shih-hsun

masses of serfs and slaves to lead a hellish life, struggling on the verge of death. Naturally they had no enthusiasm for production. The serf-owners used all the wealth they plundered from the serfs and slaves to satisfy the needs of their debauched and licentious life and showed no concern at all about developing production. That was why for centuries in the past the agricultural implements and farming techniques in Tibet were extremely backward. Wooden ploughs and harrows are used to till the land in quite a number of places even today; they can only plough the land to a depth of two or three inches, weeds are not uprooted, and large lumps of earth remain unbroken. In some places, a wooden stick is still used to plough the land, and this only can scratch the surface. In other places the people still use the primitive method of "farming with axe and fire." Harvesting tools were also very backward. In some places there were no scythes, and for a long time in the past the people used pieces of wood or their fingers to nip off the ears of barley, while threshing was practically all done by yaks trampling on the harvested crops. Grain output was very low under these conditions, though the peasants toiled all the year round.

DURING the "three antis" and "two reductions" campaign, thanks to implementation of the policies of the harvest going to the tiller, the reduction of rent and interest and the abolition of usury, the masses benefited to the amount of approximately over 1,000 million *jin* of grain, an average of over 1,500 *jin* per head. In the

agrarian reform movement, the implementation of the policy of giving the peasants the ownership of the land by distributing the land of feudal serf-owners to the peasants enabled each person to get, on the average, three *khal* of land and a certain number of draught animals and farm implements. Serfs and slaves who for centuries had no means of subsistence now for the first time have their own land. Working for the first time on their own land and for their own happy life, they are filled with a great joy, celebrating with songs and dances; their enthusiasm in production is unprecedentedly high and they urgently demand the development of production to improve their living conditions. To meet this situation, a patriotic high-yield movement centring round mutual aid in production was launched in the winter of 1959 and the spring of 1960 in areas where democratic reforms were completed. In accordance with the principle of "voluntariness and mutual benefit," more than 15,000 mutual-aid teams in production were organized in the vast countryside, embracing more than 100,000 peasant households. Displaying soaring revolutionary enthusiasm in production, the peasant masses went in a big way for collecting manure, making compost, deep ploughing, building water conservancy works, improving old farm tools and manufacturing new ones, thereby bringing about a vigorous mass movement in agricultural production. Communist Party committees and people's governments at all levels gave timely and strong leadership to production and the mutual-aid teams and helped the peasants to solve all kinds of production difficulties, which greatly stimulated the masses' enthusiasm for production. In the winter of 1959 and the spring of 1960 the Working Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in Tibet and the Preparatory Committee for the Tibet Autonomous Region twice sent out directives about going in for agricultural production in a big way, calling on the peasants throughout the region to thoroughly put into practice the "Eight-Point Charter" for agricultural production in accordance with local conditions, and putting forward concrete demands for measures to increase output. The people's governments at all levels distributed to the peasants 900,000 large and small farm tools of various types, including new-type ploughs and other farm implements. Under the leadership of the people's governments and in accordance with the arrangements they made, blacksmiths and carpenters teams for repairing and making farm implements were organized in various areas. In Tsanang County in the Loka Special Administrative Region, for instance, 34 such blacksmiths and carpenters teams were organized in the spring of 1960; they have repaired more than 70,000 old farm tools and manufactured nearly 60,000 new ones. Spectacular successes were achieved in building water conservancy works throughout the region in the winter of 1959 and the spring of 1960. According to figures from Lhasa and four other regions, 10,400 irrigation ditches were built, with a total length of more than 5,000 kilometres; in addition, more than 1,500 reservoirs and ponds were built using indigenous methods and local materials, thereby greatly enlarging the area under irrigation. In some special administrative regions, the irrigated area covers more than 90 per cent of the area under cultivation. In 1960, large numbers of cadres went to the fields to take part and give leadership in agricultural production, working to-

gether with the peasants, jointly studying methods to improve cultivation techniques and farm tools, and helping solve in good time all kinds of problems in production and among the mutual-aid teams. Cadres in not a few counties and districts have cultivated high-yield experimental plots, trying to gain experience from them and setting an example in using advanced farming techniques. In Lhasa and other areas, cadres often held on-the-spot conferences in the fields and on the threshing grounds to sum up and exchange experience in good time and to popularize advanced techniques. All these are important conditions for bringing about a bumper harvest in agricultural production in 1960. As the peasants have said in summing up the year's experience in production: The reasons for 1960's rich harvest are: firstly, the Party has given good leadership; secondly, we have been emancipated and have stood up, and working for ourselves our enthusiasm in production is high; thirdly, we have organized mutual-aid teams; fourthly, we have carried out the "Eight-Point Charter" for agricultural production.

Particular mention should be made of the fact that, with the unfolding of the movement for developing production in a big way, a new change has taken place in social customs and the mental outlook of the masses of the people. Thanks to the mass movement for collecting manure and making compost, the garbage piled up high by the roadside or on the edges of villages in many places in the past has now been completely cleared away, and this has helped push forward the mass patriotic health and sanitation campaign. Chemical fertilizer factories, using indigenous production methods, have been established extensively in many places; the peasants, who have a rich store of wisdom, have succeeded in making effective "six-ingredient fertilizers" and "seven-ingredient fertilizers" from animal bones, weeds, night-soil, burnt grass and wood, etc. In some places, local methods are used to make various kinds of poisonous weeds into highly effective insecticides. To ensure a rich harvest, the peasant masses have done away with many old customs and habits, and have made vigorous efforts to eliminate insect pests and harmful birds and animals.

In stock breeding, on the basis of the mobilization of the herdsmen, the planned and rational use of pastureland has been initially carried out in pastoral areas where the "three antis" campaign has been completed and the policy of benefit to both herdsmen and livestock-owners has been put into effect. Measures have been taken to put into practice a system of rotation in pasturing in the four seasons, to give timely help to the young animals so that they grow up sturdy and strong, to protect the young in the womb and to ensure good lambing, to repair and build cattle-pens, to store fodder, and to prevent animal diseases. All this has achieved good results, and the number of the young animals that grow to maturity has increased considerably while the death rate of animals as a result of diseases or pests has been greatly reduced.

So far as industrial production is concerned, Tibet in the past had only a few very backward handicraft industries; it had no modern industries at all. In the few years since the peaceful liberation of Tibet, as a re-

sult of the concern shown by the Central People's Government and Chairman Mao Tse-tung as well as the support and help given us by the people of the various fraternal nationalities, small factories, urgently needed both to serve the everyday needs of the Tibetan people and their production, have been built one after another. Owing to the fact, however, that feudal serfdom was not yet abolished at that time and all kinds of obstructions were put up by the former Tibetan local government, these factories could not play their proper roles. The factory in Lhasa for manufacturing iron and wooden articles, for example, practically never went into operation at all after its establishment. Since the winter of 1959, the People's Government has given active help and support to restoring and expanding the production of handicrafts which benefit the national economy and the people's livelihood. In addition, based on the voluntary participation of handicraftsmen, mutual-aid teams in handicraft production have been set up in the towns. The People's Government has helped them solve the problems of getting raw materials and marketing their products, organized and led them in improving production techniques, improving the quality of products and producing new products, thus enabling them to play a commendable role in meeting the needs of production and the life of the masses. At the same time, in accordance with the principle of need and possibilities, a number of small industries serving the needs of agriculture and livestock breeding have been set up, such as factories for making farm implements, serums and other things. In the spring of 1960, the first modern hydro-electric power station was built, with a generating capacity of 7,500 kw. An iron and steel factory is under construction; its blast furnace was completed in three months and it produced its first heat of molten iron on October 1, 1960. Now Tibet has such new industries as the iron and steel industry, hydro-electric power, motor car repair, the manufacture of farm implements, serums and animal medicines.

III

IN the past year, we have actively carried out the work of establishing the organs of political power and training Tibetan cadres. Tibet was formerly administratively divided under the rule of three groups of big manorial lords and this suited their interests. Such division, therefore, was extremely unreasonable. To facilitate the people's democratic political power in serving the interests of the people, we have this year, after approval by the State Council, established organs of the people's democratic political power at all levels while making appropriate adjustments in the former administrative divisions. The whole region is divided into seven special administrative regions, one municipality and 72 counties. At present, administrative organs at the county and special region levels have in the main been established, while the organs of political power have also been set up in most districts and townships. Though such organizations in some places remain to be improved, they are the Tibetan people's own political power, truly representing their interests and serving their needs.

With the gradual establishment of the people's political power at all levels, the people's democratic dictator-

ship has been further strengthened and consolidated. In the past year while leading and organizing the masses to carry on the work of democratic reform and go in for agricultural production and livestock breeding in a big way, the people's governments at all levels have, in conjunction with their central tasks and observing the policy of "combining leniency and suppression," dealt further blows against disruptive activities by counter-revolutionaries and all other kinds of bad elements, safeguarded the fruits gained in the democratic reform and ensured security to production and to the lives and property of the masses.

GREAT progress has been made in the work of training cadres in 1960. After more than two years of schooling, the 3,000-odd sons and daughters of the working people sent in 1957 to study in the School for Tibetans in Hsienyang have become more politically conscious, and improved their understanding of policies and general education; the majority of them successively returned to Tibet in 1959 and in 1960 and have taken part in the work of carrying out the democratic reform. Through actual tempering in the class struggle in implementing the democratic reform, these cadres have markedly heightened their class consciousness and raised their level of understanding of policies, gained experience and enhanced their ability in work. They have been enthusiastic in work and firm in their stand, maintaining close ties with the masses and devoting themselves wholeheartedly to serving their interests. Now they have been assigned to various posts in different parts of the region, and some have taken up leading positions in county or district governments. At the same time, large numbers of activists have come to the fore since 1959 during the acute class struggles in implementing democratic reform. They have stood in the forefront both in the reform and in production, given leadership to the masses and worked together with them to carry through various kinds of work, thereby winning the support of the masses. The more outstanding ones among these cadres, who have a high level of political consciousness and shown firmness in the struggle, have been given leading posts in the township organs of political power and peasants' associations of all levels after attending short-term training courses and being helped by other methods to raise their standards. Now a new-born army of revolutionary Tibetan cadres is growing fast in Tibet. These cadres are the valuable asset of the Tibetan people. They have not only played an important role in democratic reform, but will certainly play an even greater role in the great cause of building a new, democratic and socialist Tibet.

The development of various kinds of work in Tibet needs the help and support of the people of all the fraternal nationalities, first of all the Han people; we must have quite a large number of Han cadres and cadres of other fraternal nationalities working in Tibet. Apart from those cadres who have successively gone to work in Tibet over the past few years, in 1959 the central authorities transferred a group of highly competent cadres of the district level and above from the various fraternal provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions throughout the country to work in Tibet. The overwhelming majority of the cadres of Han and other fraternal nationalities

in Tibet have displayed a lofty quality of perseverance in enduring hardships, wholeheartedness in serving the Tibetan people and unswerving devotion to the cause of the liberation of the Tibetan people. After taking part in practical work for over a year, these cadres have in the main grasped conditions in Tibet, gained experience in work there and forged close bonds with the Tibetan people. They have played and will certainly continue to play an important role in the revolutionary cause of the Tibetan people. The Tibetan people will never forget the great support and help given them by the various fraternal nationalities headed by their big brothers, the Han people. An important task in training cadres in Tibet is for them to make energetic efforts to learn the Tibetan and Han languages. Many cadres of the Han and other nationalities have painstakingly studied Tibetan in the course of their work over the past two years; some of them have mastered the language in daily use. At the same time, many Tibetan cadres have also been making big efforts to learn the Han language. In the past year, Communist Party committees and people's governments at all levels have paid great attention to the study of the Tibetan and Han languages among cadres, and some results have already been obtained. From now on, we must carry on this work in a better planned way and adopt effective measures to organize among cadres the regular study of the Tibetan and Han languages, so that the majority of Han cadres will be able to master the Tibetan language and play a still bigger role in their work and that the majority of Tibetan cadres will be able to master the Han language with which they can the better acquire various kinds of knowledge and the more quickly improve themselves. This is, at the same time, of great significance in enabling the Tibetan and Han cadres to give greater help to one another in their work and make joint efforts to carry their work to success.

IV

AS regards culture, education, public health and other fields of work, after the broad masses of people have gained their political and economic "turning over" [emancipation] through the democratic reform, they stand urgently in need of a cultural "turning over." To cope with this, beginning with 1959, large numbers of non-government primary schools have been set up in the wide countryside. There was a further and new growth of such schools in 1960. Incomplete statistics showed that the whole Tibet Region has more than 1,500 such non-government primary schools or non-government schools run with government aid. They have more than 30,000 pupils. In the development of school education, we have implemented the Party's policy of "education serving proletarian politics and combining education with productive labour"; in the light of the actual conditions of today we have adopted the principle of "relying mainly on non-government schools with those run by the government playing a supplementary role"; we have strengthened the leadership given to the large number of non-government primary schools and the work of consolidating them and raising their standards. Following the rapid growth of the large numbers of non-government schools, a great shortage of teachers was being experi-

enced. In the past year the various localities have helped to remould a group of teachers of the old-style private schools and lamas and made them teachers of non-government primary schools. To help the masses gradually solve the difficulty of the shortage of teachers, the Preparatory Committee for the Tibet Autonomous Region set up a teachers' training class in Lhasa; the first group of trainees, 102 in number, finished their studies in September and have been appointed primary school teachers in various places. As to teaching materials, primary school textbooks universally used in the country have been in the main translated into Tibetan and are now being printed and distributed for use in different localities. At the same time, provisional textbooks for the teaching of Tibetan and arithmetic have also been compiled and printed.

Judging from the actual situation in Tibet, the development of primary school education on the principle of relying mainly on non-government schools and setting up such schools with government aid is a good method of mobilizing the masses and the entire people to run education. In the future we plan to go a step further and steadily strengthen the leadership given to the non-government primary schools, help the masses, if the conditions are provided, solve the difficult problems of running schools which they cannot solve and thereby steadily improve the quality of these schools and guide them gradually to perfection.

There are now 13 government-run primary schools in Tibet with a total enrolment of more than 3,000 pupils. They are in fairly good condition. On the basis of further raising the quality of tuition and through practice in teaching, studies are now being made in accordance with actual condition in Tibet on the experience of how to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in educational development; so that the experience may be used to guide educational development throughout the Tibet Region to get still greater, faster and better results.

In secondary education, there is a junior middle school in Lhasa which had its first group of 40 graduates in 1960. Middle school classes with a total enrolment of more than 400 students have been established in Shigatse, Chamdo and Gyantse.

IN the field of culture and the arts, thanks to the care given by the central authorities and the support of the fraternal provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, there are now 70 professional cinema teams with a total staff of some 200 in Tibet in addition to professional song and dance troupes and dramatic troupes. These cinema teams and dramatic troupes go regularly deep into the rural and pastoral areas to give performances. This has given excellent results in co-ordinating efforts around the central task at a particular time, in propagating the Party's policy among the broad masses, giving education in patriotism and socialism and in unity among the nationalities. The broad masses themselves also organize a good many spare-time Tibetan opera troupes, dance troupes and modern drama troupes; they stage and are the audience of items written by themselves,

which expose and accuse the feudal serf system and the crimes committed by the three types of feudal owners, praise the great Communist Party of China and Chairman Mao, our great leader, and sing of their new life. The groans of misery can no longer be heard today in the wide countryside and the towns of Tibet; everywhere there is song and a joyful new atmosphere.

Medical and health work showed new development in 1960 and the whole Tibet Region now has 118 large or small medical organizations. Public health centres exist in most of the counties and people's hospitals are found in all special administrative regions. The work of mobile medical teams has been strengthened generally over the past year in vigorous co-operation with the democratic reform, the autumn harvest and the re-check of the reform. Since it brings medical care to great numbers of patients in remote and isolated districts, this service is warmly welcomed by the masses. Public health and epidemic-prevention work has also been undertaken at the same time; a mass patriotic health movement in co-ordination with production and the collection of manure was launched in all localities and has produced remarkably satisfactory results. A group of Tibetan personnel engaged in health work has been trained in the past year. More than 100 junior Tibetan cadres engaged in health work trained in the Loka and Gyantse Special Administrative Regions have already gone to their posts of work, more than 200 junior health personnel are being trained in Lhasa and other places. According to incomplete statistics, the Tibet Region has also trained more than 500 nurses and midwives who have not left their normal jobs. Moreover, the people's hospitals in various places have made investigations and studies in diseases that occur in the plateau.

New developments have also taken place in the work of finance, economy, trade, communications and transport in the past year.

THE above-mentioned achievements have been scored as a result of the brilliant and correct leadership of the Party's Central Committee and Chairman Mao. The policies concerning Tibet's democratic reform and production defined by the Party's Central Committee and Chairman Mao fully conform to the actual situation in Tibet and are absolutely correct. In the past year, the Tibet Working Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the Party committees at various levels, the Preparatory Committee for the Tibet Autonomous Region and the people's governments of the various levels have correctly and thoroughly implemented the principles and policies laid down by the central authorities and, on the basis of the great victories gained in quelling the rebellion and in reform in 1959, enabled work of all kinds in Tibet to advance continuously with greater, faster, better and more economical results and score tremendous, new victories. At the same time, the people of the fraternal nationalities all over the country and the fraternal provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have given great support and assistance to the people of Tibet in manpower, materials and other ways over the past year. The achievements in all kinds of work in Tibet over the past year are, therefore, victories of the unprecedentedly

great unity of the people of all the fraternal nationalities in our country under the radiance of the Chinese Communist Party's policy for the nationalities.

THROUGH our work in the past year, we have gained a further and deeper understanding of the fact that the Party's leadership is the fundamental guarantee for achieving victories in all fields of our work. The leadership given by the Party ranks first among a thousand or ten thousand things. So long as we closely rely on the Party's leadership in our work and carry out, conscientiously and thoroughly, the Party's principles, policies and various directives, our direction will be clear and we will win victories on all fronts. If we depart from the Party's leadership and go against the principles and policies defined by the Party, our work will face failure. The thought of Mao Tse-tung is the red banner that for ever guides us to victory. Chairman Mao has constantly taught us that no reactionaries will quit the stage of history of their own accord and that they will invariably resort to disruption; disrupt, fail, again disrupt, again fail, and so on till their doom. We should not entertain any impractical illusions about the reactionaries, and must mobilize the masses to wage resolute struggles against them until their utter defeat. Numerous facts have proved the absolute correctness and wisdom of this teaching of Chairman Mao. The reactionaries of Tibet suffered crushing defeats in 1959, but they will seek to disrupt wherever there is the slightest chance; we must constantly maintain our vigilance against their intrigues and wage resolute struggles against them until they have completely fallen and can disrupt no longer. Chairman Mao has also taught us that all revolutionary work and revolutionary movements are movements of the broad masses for their own emancipation and that we must adopt the mass-line method and fully mobilize the masses to carry them out. Work in Tibet over the past year has proved in practice that wherever the masses were fully mobilized and their level of consciousness raised, the reform, production and other work have become the conscious activities of the masses and reliance on the masses was practised in the course of the work and a broad mass movement has emerged, there was no place for the counter-revolutionaries to get their foot in, the democratic reforms were thoroughly carried out, production was in excellent condition and vigour and vitality characterized work of all kinds. Where things were otherwise, everything lacked bustling activity and energy. In the future, we must conscientiously organize the study of Chairman Mao's writings among all the cadres, arm our minds with the thought of Mao Tse-tung and thoroughly implement the directives of the Party and Chairman Mao in a practical and still better way in actual work.

Through our work in the past year, we have gained a still deeper understanding of the fact that the strengthening of unity between the people of the fraternal nationalities of our motherland and of mutual assistance and help between the people of the various nationalities constitutes an important guarantee for the common development, prosperity and progress of the people of all the nationalities in our country. It is in-

conceivable that the people of Tibet will be able to rid themselves thoroughly of their poverty and backwardness and take the road of prosperity and happiness without the mutual assistance and help of the people of all the other fraternal nationalities. The people of Tibet will always safeguard as they do their own lives the unity of the motherland and solidarity among the nationalities; they will work continuously to strengthen and make firm this solidarity.

The past year has further confirmed in practice that the industrious and courageous people of Tibet, like the people of the other fraternal nationalities of the motherland, have an abundant and inexhaustible store of wisdom. Emancipated through the democratic reform, the people of Tibet have displayed remarkable initiative and creative ability in production and construction over the past year. They are now striving to build a new, democratic and socialist Tibet.

IN short, an excellent situation prevails in Tibet today. Prosperous scenes of labour and production exist in every corner of the wide countryside and the towns. This is the main current of our work in Tibet. On the other hand, however, there are also a number of shortcomings in our work because of lack of experience. The main expression of this is that the masses are not so fully mobilized in a small number of places and that our work in the vast pastoral areas has not yet acquired a body of experience suited to their characteristics such as the sparse population in extensive areas, the fact that the dwelling places of the masses are scattered and the people are nomadic. At the same time, there are many problems which call for further efforts on our part for their solution. These include the need for the further strengthening and steady establishment and perfecting of the various systems of work in the organizations of the people's state power at different levels, the need for the continued strengthening and consolidation of the people's democratic dictatorship, and big improvements in communications and transport.

In the light of actual conditions in Tibet today, our main task in the coming period is to thoroughly complete the democratic reform, further consolidate the people's democratic dictatorship, carry the people's democratic revolution through to the end and energetically develop production in agriculture and animal husbandry. In doing this work we shall still meet new difficulties. But, under the brilliant and correct leadership of the Party's Central Committee and Chairman Mao, under the radiance of the three red banners—the general line, the big leap forward and the people's commune—and with the assistance and help of the people of the fraternal nationalities all over the country, we are confident and determined to go on developing the good style of hard work, guarding against complacency and impetuosity, keeping close ties with the masses, uniting the people of all social strata, enhancing our political vigilance, summoning up still greater revolutionary energy, conscientiously implementing the Party's principles and policies, vigorously overcoming every kind of difficulty, continuously overcoming the shortcomings in our work, striving to do our best at our work and devoting our efforts to building a new, democratic and socialist Tibet.

LITERATURE

Worker-Writer Hu Wan-chun

By increasing its membership by nearly a tenth in 1960, the Union of Chinese Writers has also substantially raised the proportion of its members of worker origin. There is, of course, nothing fortuitous about this. It is the fruit of a consistent policy of the Chinese Communist Party of fostering the talents of the writers of the people.

A recent interview with Hu Wan-chun, one of the most prolific of the new worker-writers, throws a revealing light on how this policy works out in practice. Hu was almost illiterate at the time of liberation in 1949. Now he has four volumes of excellent short stories to his credit. He also wrote the scenario of the film *A Family of Steel Workers* produced by the Tienma Film Studio in Shanghai last year. His work is hugely popular, not least because of the sure touch in the way he deals with everyday reality.

Hu Wan-chun indeed knows well the life he writes about. The son of a poor steamboat hand and a maid-servant, he began to work for his living when he was 13 years of age. As an apprentice and steelmill hand he learnt about life the hard way. As he had had no chance to get a formal education, it is not surprising that, as he says, he never thought of becoming a writer. But it is also not surprising that in the new society, as he saw new things and new people growing up about him, he should have felt a compelling urge, as soon as he got the chance, to express his thoughts about all this in contrast with the old days.

That chance came in 1952 when the *Laodong Bao* (Labour), a bi-weekly published in Shanghai, was looking for a correspondent at the No. 2 Steel Mill where Hu Wan-chun worked. Known for his live-wire work and his lively mind, he was chosen for the job. At the time, however, though a good student at the factory literacy class, he could still only read a newspaper with difficulty. He recalls that he was jokingly described then as a "mouth correspondent." He used to

dictate news to a *Laodong Bao* reporter who wrote it down. This made him more determined than ever to learn to write himself and he went at this with the same gusto as in his steel-making.

It was only after many tries that he finally saw his first story in print. Just a few hundred words long and called *Repairs at the Rolling Mill* it describes how some veteran workers give up their Spring Festival holidays to get a damaged rolling mill working again ahead of schedule. Much to his surprise it was an immediate success among the mill workers. They said it inspired them to work still harder for socialism. This, in turn, was a great inspiration and encouragement to the young writer. He realized for the first time what good writing can do and he determined to write more.

The Party organization in his workshop was quick to give him encouragement. It put him in contact with several veteran writers who readily agreed to help him. He wrote a dozen more stories including *The Man Who Works for an Ideal, On the Way to Work* and *Red Flag*. Then he seemed to have nothing more to write about.

In 1955, his mill gave him the opportunity to attend a training class organized by the heavy industrial trade unions at the famous seaside resort of Peitaiho. It was here that he came to understand for the first time the Marxist theory of surplus value and it suddenly opened his eyes to the real whys and wherefores of the life he had led before liberation with its brutal exploitation and oppression. He now understood that he and his parents had suffered because the whole working class was an exploited and oppressed class. A thousand incidents of the past flooded back to his mind with a new clarity and again he felt a strong urge to pour them out in writing. In a single day he finished his story *Flesh and Bone* which later won a literary prize at the Sixth World Youth Festival and was subsequently translated into Russian, English, Japanese and several other languages.

"The level of one's creative writing is inseparable from the level one has attained ideologically," says Hu. "The depth with which life is reflected in your work is determined by the depth

of your understanding of life," and he adds that his experience has shown him that the higher he raised his ideological level, the better he understood Chairman Mao's famous thesis: "Things perceived are not really understood, and only things understood are more profoundly perceived." To illustrate this he relates another experience in his creative path. During the big leap forward of 1958, the year he became a professional writer, he went down to Shanghai's No 3 Steel Mill to do a stint of physical work. Working together with him was the chief of the mill's supply and marketing section. At first glance he seemed to be an ordinary enough chap; there was nothing particular about him to arouse attention. But as it happened Hu Wan-chun was just then studying a book on Marxist conceptions of communist society. When he came to the discussion of labour as the first necessity of life, of the elimination of the distinction between brain and manual labour and of the new type of people who will emerge in communist society, it suddenly dawned on him that this section chief bore within himself many elements of the future. This revelation inspired his story of *The Man with a Special Character*. It was rated one of the best short stories published in 1959.

"Many people have asked me what I have done to improve my writing techniques and what is the 'secret' of my creative writing. I have always answered: technique is important; but what is more important is a proletarian world outlook and mastery of the ideological weapon of Marxism-Leninism." Discussing this part of his work Hu pays full tribute to the fact that from the very beginning he has been writing under the guidance of the Party and the guidance of Marxist-Leninist ideas and teachings on art and literature.

Thus all of Hu's stories have been closely linked with the current political battle. *Key*, which deals with the unmasking of a counter-revolutionary, was written during the campaign to weed out undercover counter-revolutionary elements. *Youth* tells about the dedication of a man's youthful years to the service of his country; it was written to educate our young people in communist ideals. This topicality has trained Hu to be a

rapid writer. During the big leap forward which began in 1958, life in China has moved with exceptional rapidity, and many activities have kept Hu busy, nevertheless he has squeezed out the time to write 85 pieces—short stories, reportage and articles totalling some 400,000 words. Hu lives the life of his time with an infectious zest. The more stirring life is, the more prolific is his pen. Sometimes, he says, he has felt that it was not he who was writing but that life itself coursing through him, was propelling his pen, that seething life which, following the advice of the Party, he has never for a moment estranged himself from. Since becoming a professional writer he still lives near his old place of work, the steel mill, and takes a close and lively interest in all that goes on there and in the life of its workers.

"Without the Party, there could never have been a Hu Wan-chun, the writer," he says emphatically. He recalls the many ways in which help has been given to him. When he had made some progress in his writing he was recommended to join the Shanghai workers' group for the study of creative writing. Here he was able to get some further basic training in literary craftsmanship. He was also transferred to work in the mill's trade union organization so that he could get to know life in a broader way. Then came the chance to study at Peitaiho. In 1956, following that course, he was transferred to *Laodong Bao* as an editor and in the same year elected a member of the Shanghai branch of the Writers' Union. He took part in the national conference of young writers in Peking, studied in the Peking Institute of Literature run by the Writers' Union and was then assigned to work on *Mingya* (Buds), a literary periodical in Shanghai. If Hu Wan-chun was a seed filled with promise, he was planted in good soil and tended with exemplary care. Only so could a semi-illiterate steel worker blossom out so soon into a writer of promise and achievement.

Hu often recalls a conversation he had at the mill just before he went to work for the *Laodong Bao* in 1956. He was talking with the Party secretary who told him: "From now on your pen will be your weapon. Take as good care of it as a soldier does of

his gun. Make it serve socialist construction. See that your gun is always aimed at the enemy; take care that it never hurts your own comrades."

For these years past he has faithfully sought to follow this advice.

—KAI HSIEH

SPORTS

Outstanding Achievements In 1960

The conquest of Mt. Jolmo Lungma from the north side, 13 world records, 24 new national records, and unparalleled mass sports activities marked China's impressive sporting achievements in 1960.

Chinese sportsmen set their sights at world records in several types of sport. Battling awesome difficulties and showing impressive heroism and collective spirit particularly on the tremendous last lap, the Chinese Mountaineering Expedition succeeded in ascending Mt. Jolmo Lungma from its northern slopes. Wang Fu-chou, Gonpa and Chu Ying-hua stepped on the summit of the world's highest peak at 4:20 a.m. Peking time on May 25.

At a national contest, Mo Kuo-hsiung from Kwangtung clipped one-tenth of a second off the world record of 1 min. 11.1 secs. for the men's 100 metres breaststroke event held by the Tientsin swimmer Mu Hsiang-hsiung. This was the fifth time that Chinese swimmers had rewritten the world record for this event since Chi Lieh-yun broke the new world record standard after underwater strokes were barred in 1957.

Several world records were broken in parachuting. The young trio of Mei Yen, Chang Min-lan and Ho Chien-hua landed at an average distance of 4.31 metres from the target in the women's 600 metre group precision jump with delayed opening. They cut the world record by 3.08 metres. Chinese women also hold world records for the 1,000 and 1,500 metres daytime group landing drops with delayed opening.

China now holds the world record with an average distance of 2.548

metres from the target in the men's 1,500 metres jump with delayed opening. The old record stood at 2.95 metres.

Young aeroplane model makers chalked up new records with piston-engine model helicopters flying 137.5 kilometres in distance, 4,760 metres in altitude, and 2 hours 16 minutes 30 seconds in duration. The last record, set by a Shanghai model aircraft operator on December 24, is 11 minutes 30 seconds better than the former world mark, set in the same year by another Shanghai aeromodeller.

Among the new national record-holders, Chen Chia-chuan of Szechuan clocked 10.3 seconds in the men's 100 metres dash. He also sliced one-fifth of a second off the three-year-old national record of 21.6 seconds for the 200 metres. Peking's top hurdler Chou Lien-li clocked 13.8 seconds in the men's 110 metres hurdles.

In the men's high jump, three young athletes have broken the national record of 2.02 metres, with Kang Chupei from Kwangtung clearing 2.09 metres, and two others 2.08 and 2.05 metres respectively.

Young record-holder Tien Chao-chung, with a brilliant effort, covered 16.35 metres in the hop, step and jump.

In swimming, apart from the men's 100 metres breaststroke, 15 of the other 26 listed national records have been bettered. Fu Ta-chin from Kwangtung swam the men's 100 metres freestyle event in 55.4 seconds.

Chinese riflemen carried off four gold and several silver and bronze medals in the international marksmanship championships in Leipzig last June.

Chinese table tennis players, some playing for the first time in international matches, competed with players from 15 countries to win four of the six titles contested at the 1960 Scandinavian championships.

These achievements represented only the apex of a great pyramid of sports activities embracing tens of millions of people throughout the country. It is on this massive participation and the keen competition it engenders that has pushed up the general level of sports in China so rapidly.

CHINA AND THE WORLD

Greetings to Swedish C.P. Congress

The 19th Congress of the Swedish Communist Party was warmly greeted by the Communist Party of China. Addressing the Congress on January 5, Chang Chi-chun, Member of the Central Committee of the C.P.C., delivered a message of congratulations from the Central Committee of the C.P.C. Speech and message were warmly received. The message reads:

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, on behalf of its members and the Chinese people, extends warm fraternal greetings to the delegates of the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of Sweden, and through you, to all members of your Party, to the working class and the labouring people of Sweden.

The Communist Party of Sweden, leading the working class and labouring people of Sweden, has waged a long struggle to safeguard world peace, uphold the national independence of Sweden, defend the democratic rights and vital interests of the labouring people and realize socialism in Sweden and has accomplished remarkable achievements. The Communist Party of China rejoices to see the success you have attained in your struggle.

The international situation in which the forces of peace surpass those of war, and the forces of socialism surpass those of imperialism, has opened before us bright prospects for the cause of peace, national liberation, democracy and socialism. The recent Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties demonstrated the new unity among Communists of the various countries. The Statement of the Meeting is the victorious banner of our cause. We are deeply convinced that under this banner the current Congress of your Party will achieve new and greater successes in the struggle against the policies of aggression and war of the imperialists and to defend world peace, safeguard the national independence of Sweden, re-

pulse the attacks of monopoly capital, defend the democratic rights and vital interests of the Swedish people, and to realize socialism.

With best wishes for the success of your Congress.

Welcome Guest from Tanganyika

On January 9, Peking held a rally to welcome Zuberi Mtemvu, President of the Tanganyika African National Congress, and a noted fighter in the African national independence movement.

The rally sent a message to the Tanganyikan people declaring that "the Chinese people have consistently shown the deepest sympathy with and concern for the Tanganyikan people's struggle for national independence and against imperialism, colonialism and racist discrimination. The 650 million Chinese people resolutely support the just demand of the Tanganyikan people for the immediate termination of British imperialist colonial rule in Tanganyika and the withdrawal of all imperialist forces of aggression from Tanganyika. The Tanganyikan people must become the masters for ever of Tanganyikan soil."

"We warmly welcome the restoration of friendly ties between the Chinese and Tanganyikan peoples which were severed by the imperialists for so long a time. This friendship will grow continuously and wax stronger in our struggle against our common enemy — the imperialist forces headed by the United States," the message states.

The rally was sponsored jointly by the Chinese-African People's Friendship Association and the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity. Liu Chang-sheng, President of the Association who presided, in his address to the rally, pointed out that U.S. imperialism is resorting to even more dangerous and poisonous methods of penetrating Tanganyika in its attempt to replace the old colonialism and continue its rule and enslavement of the Tanganyikan people. He declared that the 650 million Chinese people will always be the faithful friends of the Tanganyikans, that the international situation is becoming more and more favourable to their struggle and that so long as the Tanganyikan people strengthen their unity and persist in their struggle, they will surely break the shackles of both old and new colonialism, achieve real na-

tional independence and advance along the road of freedom and happiness.

To warm applause, Mr. Zuberi Mtemvu in his speech said: "Your People's Republic of China provides a model for the imperialists to see what can be done by a nation if left to manage its own affairs; it stands as an answer to the old saying of the imperialists that we dependent territories cannot run our own affairs ourselves if given freedom."

Chinese Exhibition in Guinea

The first exhibition in Black Africa to show the economic achievements of the People's Republic of China has opened in Conakry, Guinea. The opening ceremony on December 28, 1960 was attended by President Sekou Toure and Diallo Saifoulaye, Speaker of the National Assembly. Ministers of the Guinean Government, members of the political bureau of the Guinea Democratic Party and many other prominent figures from many walks of life were among the 10,000 Conakry citizens present at the opening ceremony.

Ko Hua, Chinese Ambassador to Guinea, in his speech at the ceremony, expressed the confidence that the exhibition will further enhance friendship between the two peoples. He recalled that the common destiny of the two peoples has closely linked them together. They have shown concern for and supported each other. He noted how rapidly their friendship and co-operation have grown since diplomatic relations were established between their two countries.

The visit of President Sekou Toure to China last September, said the Ambassador, took these friendly relations and co-operation to a new stage. He paid tribute to the outstanding achievements of the Guinean people in their steadfast struggle to defend their national independence and for the development of their national economy in the short two years since Guinea gained her independence.

In his speech at the opening, President Sekou Toure refuted the imperialist slanders aimed to disrupt relations between China and Guinea and stressed that the Guinean people are proud of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The President reiterated Guinea's support for the restoration to China of her lawful place in the United Nations.

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

Great Success of Conference of Heads of African States

The success of the Casablanca Conference of Heads of African States, which ended on January 7, is warmly acclaimed by Commentator in *Renmin Ribao* (January 11). The heads of states from the United Arab Republic, the Republic of Algeria, the Republic of Guinea, the Republic of Ghana, the Mali Republic and the Kingdom of Morocco and delegates from the United Kingdom of Libya attended the conference and discussed important questions confronting the peoples of the various African countries, recalls Commentator. The conference adopted the African Charter of Casablanca in order to strengthen further solidarity among the African countries, consolidate their independence and support the anti-colonialist struggle waged by the peoples still under foreign domination. The conference gave its firm support to the struggles of the peoples of the Congo and Algeria—the two African countries where the most acute struggle is being waged against colonialism. It also condemned the nuclear weapons tests conducted by France in Africa and supported the just struggles of the peoples of Ruanda-Urundi and of South Africa.

Analysing the basic situation in Africa today, Commentator points out that the raging flames of the national independence movement are sweeping throughout the continent and the struggle is daily growing in scale. There are now 27 independent countries in Africa, constituting two-thirds of the total area of Africa and embracing three-fourths of its population. The colonialist system of imperialism in Africa is fast disintegrating. The African peoples' struggle for national independence and against colonialism has become an important force in the cause of world peace and progress today.

On the other hand, the imperialist bloc headed by the United States is stepping up its truculent repression and aggressions against the African countries. The imperialist countries are hurriedly ganging up to conduct savage armed suppressions and massacres in those African countries

which are fighting for national independence and the preservation of their territorial integrity and sovereignty. At the same time, they are desperately seeking to engineer political divisions and use other conspiratorial methods to undermine the internal solidarity of the African peoples and unity between the African countries. U.S. imperialism is particularly crafty and vicious. It has become the chief enemy of the African peoples today. In the guise of "aiding" the peoples of underdeveloped countries, U.S. imperialism is doing its utmost to strangle the national independence struggle of the peoples in the various African countries, to wrest the ruling positions from the British, French, Belgian and other old colonialists and establish U.S. neo-colonialist domination there. The U.S. imperialists are employing their customary tricks to disrupt the solidarity of the African peoples and split their forces. The vile activities carried out in the Congo by U.S. imperialism under the flag of the United Nations are the most convincing proof of this. Hence the very great significance of the fact that the African Charter of Casablanca stresses the importance of solidarity among the African countries. The Charter will certainly enhance the growth of friendship and solidarity among the African peoples and the national independence movement in Africa.

The Casablanca Conference has given active support to the struggle of the Congolese people, Commentator notes. The participating countries declared their "determination to withdraw their troops and other military personnel placed under the United Nations Operational Command in the Congo." It reaffirmed recognition of the legal Government of the Congo and demanded the disarming of the lawless Mobutu bands and the restoration to freedom of all members of the parliament and the legitimate Government of the Congo. This is an extremely important resolution which con-

stitutes strong support for the just struggle of the Congolese people and a heavy blow to the United States in using the United Nations to carry out its vicious scheme to make Africans fight Africans.

The resolution of the Casablanca Conference on Algeria has given expression to the sympathy and support of tens of millions of the African peoples for the Algerian people. French ruling circles are intensifying their armed suppression of the Algerians while perpetrating such political frauds as using the "referendum" trick again and again in a vain attempt to secure by these means what they cannot get by armed suppression. But none of this has succeeded in deceiving or intimidating the African peoples. The Casablanca Conference has asked all countries which are concerned for the African peoples' struggle to give various kinds of help and support to the Algerian people. The resolution adopted by the conference also solemnly condemned the NATO bloc, and declared that "all assistance given to France in the Algerian war is a hostile act towards the whole of Africa." This is a great inspiration to the fighting troops and people of Algeria.

The Chinese people have consistently sympathized with and supported the



Down with Colonialism!

Cartoon by Miao Ti

African peoples in their just struggle for national independence and against colonialism. They extend their warm congratulations on the tremendous success scored by the Conference of the Heads of African States, concludes Commentator.

Belgian Workers' Heroic Struggle

An article in *Renmin Ribao*, written by Feng Lin (January 6), pays high tribute to the heroic struggle which the Belgian workers are waging against the Eyskens government's "Austerity Bill." In the past fortnight, the article recalls, 600,000 Belgian workers, undaunted by police violence, have come out on strikes and demonstrations. The united Belgian working class has shown its mighty strength.

The "Austerity Bill" drafted by the Eyskens government, the article points out, provides for big tax increases to make up for so-called "losses" in the Congo. In other words, the bourgeois government of Belgium wants to make good, at the expense of the workers and the labouring people, the loss of colonial profits caused by its failure in the Congo. The workers' struggle against the Belgian Government's reactionary economic policy is, therefore, a just action against monopoly capitalist exploitation and in defence of their vital interests.

In its attempt to put over this "Austerity Bill," says the article, the Eyskens government has tried to represent the "losses" sustained by a handful of Belgian colonialists as a result of the loss of the Congo as "a serious blow" to the Belgian state. On the pretext of "an urgent need" for "common efforts for national reforms" and for "economic austerity," it calls for "a redistribution of the national burden." But whom does this state that Eyskens talks about actually represent? During the past several decades, Belgian monopoly capital has grabbed about 100,000 million Belgian francs in profits from the Congolese people through the most appalling exploitation and plunder. This enormous sum has gone to line the pockets of the big capitalist vampires; it has nothing to do with the Belgian working class. Now that monopoly capital has lost this source of profits the Eyskens government is trying to

THE PASSING SHOW

Poor Uncle Sam

Uncle Sam is waking up to the facts of life: you can't spend more than you've got on riotous living, the armaments race, foreign military bases and worldwide bribery and corruption. *The New York Times* points out that the U.S. has less than \$18,000 million left in gold reserves while the short-term obligations held in the U.S. by foreign countries amount to nearly \$20,000 million and this figure is growing.



'When a Fox Says He's a Vegetarian, Let the Hen Look Out'

Adenauer, setting out the tasks of the "free world" for 1961, writes in the official Bonn Bulletin, *Informationsdienst*, of December 21, that one of those tasks will be "to enable the people of the young Asian and African countries build their own countries in freedom and win their proper place in political and economic independence."

30,000 West German mercenaries taking part in the French Foreign Legion's massacres of the Algerian people and 3,000 million marks in aid to France in its colonial war is apparently one of the ways Herr Adenauer is enabling "the people of the young, etc., etc., etc."

make good the loss at the expense of the labouring people in the name of a "redistribution of the national burden."

Under the "Austerity Bill," the Belgian people are asked to shoulder the burden of new taxation amounting to 9,000 million Belgian francs, a cut of more than 2,500 million Belgian francs in budgetary educational appropriations and old-age pensions and a further reduction in the already meagre unemployment and sickness insurance benefits. The bill, however, provides for "assistance" to the monopoly-capitalist trusts and big firms by giving them "favoured treatment" in taxation on the ground of "bolstering economic development." The aim of this "redistribution of the national burden" is therefore to extort money by every possible means from the people so as to increase the profits of monopoly capital.

Detailing the way the Belgian Government and monopoly capital has been exploiting and suppressing the

Belgian people, the article notes that the past year and more has witnessed a continuous wave of strikes by the Belgian workers. Last year a million people took part in a general strike. The heroic struggle which the Belgian workers are waging today shows that as a result of capitalist oppression they are becoming daily more politically conscious.

Disregarding all consequences, the reactionary Belgian Government has called out army and police to suppress the strikes. But, no armed suppression can stamp out the struggle of the awakening working class in Belgium, declares the article. On the contrary, it can only arouse still greater indignation among the broad masses of the labouring people. The mammoth demonstrations held by 200,000 people throughout Belgium on January 3 and the cries of "Eyskens resign!" and "Eyskens to the gallows!" are best evidence of this. The Belgian working class will march forward victoriously in its struggle, the article concludes.



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